BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

JANUARY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,526—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1889.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central Southern & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12	7 6	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12	7 6
22	12 0		22	12 0
25	13 8	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	25	13 8
28	15 0		28	15 0
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C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks as the finest in India.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Feb.
BL	SUTLEJ	4205	600	W. D. Worcester	8th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
BL	BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	22nd ,,
*	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
BL	SHANNON	4189	800	C R. Edwards	22nd ,,
ML	ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	29th ,,
*	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	29th ,,
BL	PEKIN	3900	600	P Harris	5th Apr.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th ,,
BL	KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
BL	GANGES	4296	800	T. Alderton	3rd May.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th ,,
BL	PENINSULAR	55 0	1000	H. Wyatt	17th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	24th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
The steamer marked M.L. proceeds direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers for Brindisi change steamers at Aden.
* This vessel proceeds to Aden only.
In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
BOKHARA	2955	500		30th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
PEKIN	3900	600	P. Harris	31st Jan.
KAISAR-I-HIND.	4029	700	R. T. Briscoe	14th Feb.
GANGES	4296	800	T. J. Alderton	28th ,,
NIZAM	2735	500	T. F. Creery	14th Mar
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	28th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China, and Japan direct, every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th January, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAV .

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Feb., '89.	1st Mar. 1889
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. '89.	20th Mar. ,,
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Mar. '89.	10th Apr. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 7th February, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th Jan. 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. C.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th Feb.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	5th Mar.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemecich	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bochtinger	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

mer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
MGE	F. Egger	3,500	550	25th Mar.

AMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
SA.	F. Cossovich	4,200	600	10th Mar.
	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	10th May.
	Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah nd Trieste.			

O COLOMBO, PENANG, RE, AND HONGKONG.

aptain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
. Lemesich	4,600	650	14th Feb.
. Costanzo	3,500	550	14th Mar.

eceived on board after sunset on the ing.
ulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
	Geo. H. Read	3395	480	26th Feb. 1889.
	R. Hutchison	3317	480	20th Mar.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

ANIA	G. C. Boothby	3380	480	3rd April 1889.
ABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	17th ,,
BRITANNIA	F. Blight	3069	480	1st May.
ROUMANIA	C. Hillcoat	3387	480	20th ,,
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3395	480	29th ,,
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	20th June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 27th December, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
LOCKSLEY HALL	T. Collin	4,000	500	5th Feb. 89.
WERNETH HALL	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	15th Feb. ,,

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	16th March.
WERNETH HALL	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	8th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	11th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
The following Cargo Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

EDEN HALL	S. Hughes	3,600	400	9th Mar. 1889.
KIRBY HALL	Phillips	3,700	300	6th April ,,
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	20th ,, ,,
EDEN HALL	S. Hughes	3,600	400	1st June ,,

For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th December, 1888.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 31st January, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m., on 3rd February, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 1,796 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 31st January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 21st February, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. "HENZADA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 15th February.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 2nd February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th January, 1889. Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES, 1889.

SELECTED STEAMERS with and without Doctor and Stewardess.
FARES to Continent from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.
FARES to English Port from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400.
BAGGAGE space Liberal.
Handbills and Circulars giving full details on application.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Bankers and Passenger Agents.
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO HULL DIRECT.

THE S. S. "APOLLO," 3,200 tons, Commander J. Atkin, will leave Bombay for Hull on or about the 29th January. This steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of passengers and passages are granted on moderate terms.
Saloon and Cabins amidships. Fitted with Electric Light. Stewardess carried.
For particulars as to passage-money, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes St., Bombay.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

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TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY. Rs. 24 per doz.
Has met with Great Approval.
Many Testimonials have been received as to its Superior Quality.
It is now supplied to a Large Number of Messes and Clubs.
The production of one of the Oldest and Largest Distilleries in the Highlands.
Has a Fine, Full, Mellow Flavour, and an Agreeable Odour.
The Whisky for Connoisseurs.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
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FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY. Rs. 37 per doz.
Celebrated for its Fine Boquet and Delicate Flavour.
Of Great Age and Guaranteed Purity.
It possesses all the Characteristics of a Superior Cognac, fully matured by age.
Is a Great Favourite with the Public.
Has taken rank with the Best Brands.

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IS now used by the Bombay Municipality; it will be found a most effective preparation, and is Cheaper, although much stronger, than any other Soluble Disinfectant.
Sold in bottles, As. 6, 12, and Re. 1-2.
In gallon tins, Rs. 4.
Per 5-gallon drums, Rs. 18-8.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

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CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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INVALUABLE to CAVALRY, OFFICERS HORSEMEN, and those whose exercises are of an outdoor nature.
Solid Silver Keyless Watch in Yellow Leather Wrist Strap, Strong and Neat.
Rs. 32-8 Nett.

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London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

RHINE MOSELLE WINES.

LAUBENHEIM.
A light dinner wine, sound and adapted for general use.
Bottles.....Rs. 18 8 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 10 8 } cash.

GEISENHEIM.
Good flavour and body, can be well recommended.
Bottles.....Rs.22 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 12 0 } cash.

STEINWEIN.
Of great fragrance, pure and natural.
Glass Jugs...Rs. 28 per doz. cash.

HOCHHEIM.
A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate and fine.
Bottles.....Rs. 26 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 14 0 } cash.

NIERSTEIN.
Very soft and good bouquet.
Bottles.....Rs. 29 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 15 8 } cash.

LIEBFRAUMILCH.
A very fine, full bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.
Bottles.....Rs. 35 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 18 8 } cash.

JOHANNISBERG.
The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste.
Bottles .....Rs. 45 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 24 0 } cash.

SPARKLING WINES.
Superior Hock.
Delicate flavour & bouquet.
Bottles .....Rs. 39 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 21 0 } cash.

FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN.
The very finest wine of its kind.
Bottles .....Rs. 46 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 24 8 } cash.

FINE MOSELLE.
Fine, full flavour.
Bottles .....Rs. 34 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 18 8 } cash.

SUPERIOR MOSELLE.
Very fragrant.
Bottles .....Rs. 38 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 21 0 } cash.

FINEST NONPAREIL MOSELLE.
Very rich, delicious bouquet.
Bottles .....Rs. 46 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 25 0 } cash.

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
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THE "DESPATCH" BALL.
Perfect Workmanship; an extremely good Ball at a moderate price.
Per doz. Rs. 8; Four doz. by Rail to any Station in India for Rs. 30.

THE "EXTRA DESPATCH" BALL.
The very best Ball made, cannot be surpassed.
Per doz. Rs. 10; Four doz. by Rail to any Station in India, Rs. 40.

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"TABAC" "MAPLE" "RUSSET" FASHIONABLE, Rs. 9-4.
"BROWN" FELT HATS.

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THIS important Department is under the immediate supervision of a thorough experienced Bootmaker from a First class West End House. All ORDERS for REGULATION, HUNTING, NEWMARKET, POLO, RACING, DRESS and UNDRESS WELLINGTON BOOTS will be executed in the latest style and best West-end finish. Correct cut and accurate fit guaranteed.

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GRAND SQUARE
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS
BY R. LIPP & SOHN, STUTTGART.
FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST LANDED EX. S. S. "MANILLA."
RS. 650 CASH.
Packing in tin lined case, Rs. 25 extra;
OR ON EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.
Particulars on application to
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SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their net value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following :—

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring :—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, good value goes well, Keyless Crystal face	15
The Keyless Lever medium size Watch do. do.	22
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
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The same works in Hunting case	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
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The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.
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Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
The Climax Motor, &c.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.

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CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely dispense with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.
It is the Best Composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of, after several trials with other Fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.
J. MUNRO,
Engineer and Manager,
Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld.

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SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.
Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.
It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR E. MARTIN.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies ailed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

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BEST MERINO Undervests and Drawers.
BEST LAMB'S WOOL Ditto. Ditto.
ALL WOOL MERINO half-Hose in Plain and Stripe.
LAMB'S WOOL HALF HOSE.
BROWN, GREY AND BLUE WHITNEY for Ladies and Gentlemen's ULSTERS made to Order.

OUR SECOND SPECIALITE,
For the Season is our Elegant Fitting Dress Suit made of a new Material, very light, called Clothiratta.

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We guarantee a fashionable cut and fit, and best Workmanship. Uniforms made to Order to latest Regulations.
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Samples of Material and directions for Self-measurement sent post free.

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CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, ARMY VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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STEAMER TO PLYMOUTH.

THE S. S. "LYCIA" 3,223 Tons Register. B. FLETCHER, R. N. R., Commander, will sail on or about 9th February.

Admirable Accommodation for 30 First Class Passengers.

Special terms and arrangements made for families. Liberal allowance of Luggage granted.

Apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.

or to Messrs. WM. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street.

She will be followed by her Sister Ship s. s. "ETOLIA" on or about 10th March 1889.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "VOLTURNO," ARRIVED from HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th January, 1889.

TENDERS ARE INVITED up to 10th February next, for LANDING CARGO ex STEAMERS of the BOMBAY and PERSIA S. N. Co., for ONE YEAR.

For further information, apply to the AGENT, No. 1, Ash Lane.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE FORT OFFICES of the BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, Limited, have been REMOVED to No. 1, Elphinstone Circle, Remington's Buildings.

L. PENNY, Engineer and Manager.

NOTICE.

ONE CURRENCY NOTE FOUND in a Public Office and made over to the Police on the 22nd instant. Any Person claiming it to apply at the Head Police Office, Byculla, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel, Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 28th January, 1889.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY, VICTORIA TERMINUS.

THE Undersigned begs to notify that he has RETURNED from ENGLAND and RESUMED CHARGE of the Office of Agent of the Company in India from this date.

G. A. BARNETT, Agent.

Bombay, 28th January, 1889.

FOR SOLICITOR'S USE.
CHUBB'S
FALL FRONT CUPBOARDS,
No. 4, 23" by 17" by 16,"
Price, Rs. 54.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee, Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY, OLD MATERIAL FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 6th February, Offers for the Purchase of any Quantities of the following lots of old material weighed over and delivered on the spot. Delivery to be taken within 30 days of acceptance of Tender:—

Viz., about:—

15 Tons old reversible crossings
16 " " box
35 " Broken Iron Pipes
38 " Wrought Iron Spikes
17 " Old Bridge Bracings
24 " Portions of old Weighbridges and Turntables

Now lying at Wari Bunder.

38 " Old Wagon Iron Work....At Parel Branch Stores, where the same may be seen on application.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 10 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 500, as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made at once on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is given.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 28th January, 1889.

NOW READY!
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.
POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries, Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

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A MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION of Rs. 10 or a Yearly Subscription of Rs. 110 will entitle a Mofussil Subscriber to PERUSAL and OWNERSHIP of Six English Weeklies and Four Periodicals, which will be posted from Bombay in the following order:—

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On Thursday ..... Do. Do. (Illustrated.)
On Friday .....Two-pence Newspaper.
On Saturday.....Penny Newspaper.

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First Saturday.....Six-pence Periodical.
Second Saturday .....Shilling Periodical.
Third Saturday .....Two-shilling Periodical.
Fourth Saturday.....Half-crown Periodical.

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British Medical Journal. Overland Mail.
Engineer. Lancet.
Engineering. Saturday Review.
Field. St. James's Budget.
Home News. Truth.
World. Vanity Fair.

SIX-PENCE NEWSPAPERS (Illustrated).

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Illustrated London News.
Pictorial World.

SIX-PENCE PERIODICALS.

Cassel's Family Magazine. Leisure Hour.
Chambers' Journal. Longman's Magazine.
Cornhill Magazine. Marine Engineer.
Family Herald. Provincial Medical Journal

SHILLING PERIODICALS.

Birmingham Medical Journal. Macmillan's Magazine
Harper's Monthly Magazine. Young Ladies' Journal.

TWO-SHILLING PERIODICALS.

Dublin Medical Journal. Glasgow Medical Journal.
Edinburgh Medical Journal. Practitioner.

HALF-CROWN PERIODICALS.

Contemporary Review. National Review.
Fortnightly Review. Nineteenth Century.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 26th February, 1889, at 5-30 p.m.

JAS. B. HAWORTH, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 25th Jan., 1889.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for EXECUTING SUPPLEMENTARY STONE, SAND and EARTH FILLING and FOUNDATIONS at Mahalaxmee Battery, of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.

2. Tenders, which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 200 as Earnest-money, will be received at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, 2nd February, 1889.

3. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBERY, Capt., R. E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay Defences Office, Middle Colaba, 26th Jan., 1889.

NEW YORKLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ASSETS £16,976,616.
TONTINE POLICIES.
5 Year Dividend Policies.

LIDBETTER AND YOUNG, AGENTS.

NOTICE.

LANSDOWNE HOTEL,

QUETTA.

APPLY TO MANAGER.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned at 12 o'clock noon, on the 16th February, 1889, for the FEED, SHOEING and VETERINARY TREATMENT for TWO YEARS of the Horses belonging to the General Post Office.

2. Tenderers should specify the rates per month for each horse.

3. A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each tender, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the contract.

4. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

5. The conditions of the Contract Deed and all other particulars may be learnt by personal application at the General Post Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

W. MERRETT, Officiating Presidency Post-master, Bombay.

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NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL."

situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens. General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.

Wm. MILSON AND Co., Proprietors.

CHIKALDA (BERAR)

3,800 ft., above sea level.

NOTICE of PROPERTY FOR SALE, known as KNOWLESWOOD and NETHERWOOD, belonging to the Rev. H. W. HADEN. The property consists of TWO SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT BUNGALOWS ROOFED WITH GALVANIZED IRON and ONE THATCHED BUNGALOW, all three FURNISHED together with appropriate, strongly-built, out-offices roofed for the most part with galvanized iron, together with ands covered by the same and adjoining, in extent about 4 acres, of which about 5 acres are planted with bearing coffee, and the whole subject only to a ground-rent of Re. 1 per acre.

Offers for the above property are invited, and should be sent in before 10th February 1889 to

Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON, & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE ILLUSTRATED PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS
WITH
NUMEROUS WOOD ENGRAVINGS
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FROM different parts of India. Price, One Rupee One Anna, post free. Portraits of Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., Mr. G. Yule, Hon. Peramji, Hon. Pundit Ajudhia Nath, Hon. Perozeshah Mehta, Mr. W. Digby, C.I.E., Sirdar Dyal Singh, Professor J. Adams, Mr. Eardly Norton, &c., &c. The publication will also contain views of the interior and exterior of the Meeting Hall, scenes in the Camp, &c.

The publication contains the admirable letters written from the *Morning Post* tent pitched near the Congress Hall as well as speeches of the various speakers.

The proceedings will be obtainable in English, Urdu Hindi, Bengali, and Tamil; but if applicants do not say which edition they require the English one will be sent.

Applications should be addressed, THE MANAGER *Morning Post*, Allahabad, and on the outside of the cover should be written, "For Congress Proceedings". All orders must be accompanied by a remittance. The price per copy is One Rupee One Anna.

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Fine views of Bombay's celebrated harbour with full access to sea-breeze.

TARIFF, Rs. 5 per day.

FRUIT STANDS.

	Rs.
Blue glass bowl on plated pedestal with open work frame and swan handles, diam. 11 in., height 8 in.	15
A Nut Dish of porcelain in the form of a shell painted with a hazel spray, supported on a partially gilt pedestal, is surmounted by an oxidized squirrel eating a nut	27
A pretty Fruit Stand with cut crystal round dish, 10 in. diam., on partially gilt embossed pedestal, 11 in. high	36
In a round blue glass fruit dish framed in partially gilt open work on the scroll handles are full length figures of cupids flying butterflies, greatest diameter 14 in...	45
In an elegant fruit dish of blue Bohemian glass on a remarkably beautiful partially gilt stand, half length figures of cupids drawing their bows form the handles. It is oval in shape, and the greatest length over all is eighteen inches	65
A plainer Epergne, without any gilding, has a ruby glass bowl framed in pierced open scroll-work, with delicately carved female caryatids on the handles, and side branches from which two ruby glass baskets similarly framed are suspended. Height 20 inches, breadth 16 in. ...	90
Palm Epergne, with four branches for candles, from each of which a glass-lined basket is pendant. On the rocky base stands the finely modelled figure of a stag browsing on the lowest palm leaf while those forming the crown of the tree support a cut crystal dish 15 in. diameter... ...	155
A very handsome centrepiece, has a robust oxidized cupid for a pedestal, seated on highly ornate partially gilt base, holding aloft a large blue glass bowl, framed in pierced open scroll work, also partially gilt, and with two miniature cupids perched on the handles	200
A richly decorated centrepiece, oxidized and partially gilt, 2 ft. high and 2 in. wide; with two spirited female figures on the base, and surmounted by a cut crystal dish 16½ in. diameter ...	400
Gilt centrepiece with whistling bird surprise. The base is square with rich gold mouldings and highly finished panel paintings in enamel, à la watteau. Round the centre shaft are three round crystal dishes, one above the other, 14 in., 12 in., and 9 in. diameter, and at the apex is a peach which falls open in halves on a spring being touched, disclosing a tiny bird of brilliant plumage, which warbles most naturally with appropriate movements of its beak, head, and body, until the peach suddenly closes up again with a snap. Height 32 in....	500

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COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
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	Per doz. Rs. a.
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ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	21 0
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The above Prices are subject to 5 per cent discount for Cash.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

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	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra dry	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	" 53 0	Rs. 56 0
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" 54 0
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From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE. Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
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Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0
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First Class Danish Export Beer Guaranteed free from Salicylic (Acid and any other Chemicals)	" 4 0

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Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 30 to 34.	" 0 11 per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

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Danish Butter, finest per 1 lb. tin	1 4

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	Large Tins	Small Tins.
Asparagus	Rs. ...	Rs. ...
Celery	" ...	" 0 10
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Liver Sausages	" ... " 1 4
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NOTICES.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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Mr. Mann, the great phrenologist, has examined our head, and given a most accurate description of our character and talents. We think him a practical phrenologist of a high order, and recommend parents to consult him as to trades and professions for their sons.—"Bedford Observer," June 3, 1883.

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S. BENJAMIN Secretary.

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Large Sized Packet, 6d.

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IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shown itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by

Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,

the OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ."

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years' trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors,

HAGH & BARNICOTT, Bridport, Dorset.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d, 11 and 22s, each. *Postage extra.*

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of 18 what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name
Address
Occupation
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, RICE MOLS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 £300,000
" 1875 £968,156
" 1886 £965,939

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RA... LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED with... once to Head Office on APPROVED lives. Milita... Civil employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fi... ADULTS, and Children on very favourable ...

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 71 per cent ...

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN rates, wh... either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amo...

GROWTHS OF F...

1871	£2,196,972	15 8	1881
1876	£3,492,950	1 4	1886

THOS. H. M...
Agents, Roya...
Hummum-street.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE...

Is warranted to cure all discharg... Organs, in either sex (acquired... Gravel and Pains in the Back... from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, ... Chemists and Patent Medicine... the World Proprietors: THE LINC... COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, ...

CONTAMINATI...

of the Blood, whether the after effect... Disease, hereditary taint, or foul ma... scription, are positively carried out of t... taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD ... the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For c... and clearing the Blood from all impurities it c... be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s, per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

Digitized by Financial Commissioner, Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Pekin (s), from London; Ks. of St. George (s) and Drumfell (s), Cardiff; and Kharagola (s), Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Busheer (s), for Marmagao, &c.; Booldana (s), Calcutta; and Red Jacket (s), Genoa and Torre-del Annunziata.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—For the Marryat Lawn-Tennis Challege Cup, open to Members of the Gymkhana only. Entries close on the 31st inst.

POLO.—The game this afternoon will be :—Stripes : Captain Phayre (capt), Mr. Prevost, Captain Hodgkinson, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Phillips. White : Captain Capel Cure (capt.), Captain Brooke, Mr. Barton, Mr. Venables, and Mr. Lock. To commence at 4-45.

THEFT AT A DHURUMSALLA—Jokiram Surdarmal and another who are on a pilgrimage and at present residing in the Mohshali Dhurumsalla at Pingrapole, reported to the police on Sunday the theft of sundry gold ornaments of the collective value of Rs 343 from their carpet bags. The theft is supposed to have been committed by the man in charge of the dhurumsalla.

PERJURED WITNESSES.—Mr. Cooper yesterday committed Moosa Ahman and Suckoo Moosa to the next Sessions on a charge of perjury. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the case. The prisoners had been witnesses in a case in which several of their caste-fellows had been charged with causing the death of a Pathan in a street row. They had witnessed the assault on the Pathan, but before the Magistrate denied having done so, notwithstanding the evidence of other witnesses.

A TRIFLING BUT EXPENSIVE SUIT.—In the High Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, an *ex-parte* suit was heard, in which Jehangir Dhunjeebhoy Soorti sought to claim possession of a small cupboard or recess placed in the wall of his house and in the enjoyment of his eldest brother, Dosabhoy Dhunjibhoy Soorti, for the last 35 years. The value of the fixed cupboard is scarcely five rupees; but the plaintiff persisted in his claim, though the learned judge advised him to refer the matter to the arbitration of mutual friends. After a deal of persuasion the matter was submitted to the arbitrament of two persons chosen by the parties. After hearing evidence on both sides the arbitrators decided in favour of Mr. Dosabhoy and saddled the complainant with all costs. The award was yesterday confirmed by the learnod judge, the plaintiff not appearing or objecting to the award. A decree with all costs, amounting in the aggregate to about Rs. 400, was then recorded against Mr. Jehangir Dhunjibhoy Soorti.

SMART CAPTURE OF A BOMBAY SHARPER.

YESTERDAY at the Girgaum Police Court, Narayen Tooccaram *alias* Tooccaram Narayen *alias* Bappoo Tooccaram *alias* Nana Tooccaram, against whom there appeared a register of seventeen previous convictions, was charged by Inspector Nolan before Mr. P Ryan with cheating by dishonestly endeavouring to dispose of a brass bangle as a genuine gold article to Sadoola Abdoola on Sunday night last. The complainant Sadoola, who it appears, is a stranger to Bombay, arrived at the Byculla railway station on Sunday evening. On coming out of the railway station he met accused Narayen and another man, whom he addressed, and asked them if they could show him the way to Pydownee, on which Narayen offered to show him the way to that place and asked Sadoola to follow him. As they were both going along, Narayen picked up a cloth on the road which a man (evidently Narayen's accomplice) had dropped. In the corner of the handkerchief he found tied a purse containing a bangle, to all outward appearance made of gold. Narayen thereupon offered to share his find with Sadoola if he would say nothing about it to any one, and to save delay generously offered to sell the article to Sadoola for Rs. 25. Sadoola offered Narayen Rs. 5, which he refused to accept, and eventually the bargain was struck for Rs. 14. Just, however, as Sadoola was paying the money to Narayen, two policemen in plain clothes, who had been watching Narayen's movements and noticed the whole transaction, came up and arrested Narayen. These policemen in plain clothes had been placed at the railway station by Mr. Nolan to watch the bad characters who frequent the place on the arrival and departure of passenger trains, as several complaints of cheating of a similar description to the above had been reported recently. The Magistrate upon the evidence adduced convicted the accused, who, on admitting his several previous convictions, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

NATIVE PRESS.

COLOURLESS CRITICISM.

THE *Mahratta* says :—The report of the Crawford Commission is naturally awaited with eagerness and none is to blame for giving the earliest glimpses of the same to the public. But it is surely foolhardiness—especially after so patient and elaborate an inquiry—to attempt to summarise in a column or two facts which require to be certified as colourless or to institute misleading comparisons exposing the faults of the witnesses when the writers themselves exhibit, and perhaps to a greater extent the same defects and prejudices combined with an utter disregard of their duty. We do not mean that there is any lack of safety phrases in these writings, such as "the case is *sub judice*," or that "we do not want to anticipate the decision of the Commissioner's," and so on. Even a tyro in newspaper writing cannot forget them. What we complain of is the spirit and there is little doubt as to what that is on the whole. Some of our contemporaries have evidently transgressed the bonds of decency and duty alike in this respect. The native papers at least ought to know better, but a contemporary has shown how prejudice gets the better of judgement, and how an editor while he exposes the faults of others, himself grow opinionative. But what can we expect of our lay editors when some of the highest judicial functionaries go out of their way and make unjudicial representations to Government. The Crawford case undoubtedly involves large issues. The Commissioners have to weigh the possibility of the guilt of one of the highest officers of the crown against that of an alleged enormous conspiracy got up by a band of native perjurers, encouraged and assisted, blindly and foolishly if you like, by a number of Civilians and by the Government to boot. Then there is the question of self-condemned mamlatdars and the purifying of almost the whole of the Revenue Service in the greater part of the Presidency. But it was little thought that we, the paperwallas, would have to be put on their trial also. For none anticipated the absurd attempt of condensing in five and twenty inches the essense of over one hundred depositions and five hundred documents! But the feat has been accomplished to the great relief of the bewildered Commissioners, who have now little to do, except to stamp with their judgment the "colourless" facts, so ably collected for them. We do not say that the press is not entitled to give its opinion on the case. But it can surely afford to suspend its judgement until the report of the inquiry is on—especially when it is expected shortly. Over-doing one's duty is no less culpable than neglecting it wilfully, and no journal with any pretensions to decency can afford to ignore it. The full reports in the case are already before the public, and it is better to leave them there than consciously or unconsciously put them on the wrong scent. As regards the mamlatdars, we think, we are entitled to say still less, for the material before us hardly warrants us to decide either in favour or against them. Until Mr. Crawford is pronounced guilty we cannot deem them "self-condemned;" and even supposing that the guilt is brought home to Mr. Crawford, the question would still remain whether these subordinates went abriding of their own free will or they acted under a certain pressure, real or imaginary. On any theory, it must be admitted that they have not shown themselves to be the best of men, but the not-best-man is a different thing from a criminal, and no one ought to close sight of the distinction between the two. It is therefore to say the least premature to declare any opinion on both these questions, for the case of the mamlatdars is no less sub judice than that of Mr. Crawford. Moreover from what has taken place, we think we ought to credit Government with a desire to purify the service as much as possible and leave their hands unhampered by our opinionativeness and prejudice.

TELEGRAMS dated Saturday and yesterday from Hongkong report the sales of Indian yarn for the preceding fortnight at 6,300 and 7,500 bales respectively, exchange being quoted at Rs. 230½ per 100 dlrs, with a declining market and prices lower by half a dollar on all counts. The money market was also reported as extremely tight there. The exchange at Shanghai was quoted at Rs. 304 for 100 taels. In Bombay no business has been done in yarn for the last five days owing to the above mentioned causes. Rates have receded fully 1-16 of an anna per lb.

THE FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT AT MAHABLESHWAR.

WE have received further particulars regarding the distressing fatal carriage accident to Mrs. Ashdown last Thursday afternoon, at Mahableshwar, from which it appears that the accident was in a great measure due to the cowardly behaviour of the coachman who was driving at the time. Mr. and Mrs. Ashdown had arrived that morning from Panchgani and had put up at the Fountain Hotel. Intending to go for an afternoon drive to Bombay Point, Mr. Ashdown ordered a tonga. When it was brought, however, Mrs. Ashdown felt disinclined to use the conveyance as the ponies appeared very spirited. The proprietor of the hotel then offered his own carriage, which was a self-driving victoria, and this offer was accepted, but as Mr. Ashdown did not wish to drive, the coach-box was fixed on and the proprietor's coachman drove. A start was made at about four o'clock, but the horse soon showed signs of restiveness and Mr. Ashdown called out to the coachman was told to drive carefully and hold the reins tight. However, as they approached the Ripon Hotel, it seems the horse, while going down an incline, bolted, and the coachman apparently entirely losing his head, threw the reins on the horse's head and jumped off the coach-box, leaving the occupants of the carriage to do the best they could. Seeing their danger, and not knowing where they were going, it occurred to both Mr. and Mrs Ashdown that the ibest thing they could do could be to jump out. Both did so while the horse was galloping down the incline. No one saw what happened to the lady, but it seems that Mr. Ashdown, when he recovered himself from his fall, by which he was a good deal shaken, ran up to his wife, whom he found lying on the road in an unconscious state and bleeding from a wound on the head. He raised an alarm and called for assistance, which was speedily rendered from the Ripon Hotel, and Dr. Murphy, the Superintendent, was very shortly after upon the scene of the accident. Mrs. Ashdown, it was found, had sustained a fracture on the base of the skull, and she was carried to the Ripon Hotel, where she was very kindly attended to by some ladies who were residing in the neighbourhood. Dr. Murphy was most assiduous in his attentions, but all the kind nursing and skill failed to bring Mrs. Ashdown to consciousness, and she died quietly at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, about twenty-three and a half hours after the accident.

Mrs. Ashdown was the fifth daughter of the late Mr. H. Miles, Assistant Commissioner of Customs. Her remains were brought down to Poona for interment, the funeral being attended by numerous friends and relatives of the family.

The subsequent fate of the horse and the complete wreck of the carriage leave no doubt that, under the circumstances, the best thing Mr. Ashdown could have done was to jump out. It appears that further on, the carriage, which was swaying to and fro, collided against one of the guard stones at the side of the road, completely wrenching the big stone out of its position, while the carriage was smashed. The horse was found with both legs broken and in such a condition that it had to be shot.

It appears that the coachman ran away, but was arrested in the bazaar, on a written statement which Mr. Ashdown had made to Dr. Murphy. The deepest sympathy is expressed for Mr. Ashdown in his sudden and sad bereavement.

WESTERN INDIA VOLUNTEER ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

THE time is approaching again for the annual military tournament in connection with the Western India Volunteer Athletic Association. It is announced to take place on the 16th and 18th of March next in Bombay, under the patronage of Lieutenant-General, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, H. E. the Right Honourable Lord Reay, and H. E. Admiral the Honourable Edward R. Fremantle, the president of the tournament being Brig.-General C. T. Heathcote, Commanding the Bombay District.

The principal object of the Western India Volunteer Athletic Association is to stimulate athletics amongst Volunteers, and to encourage them to acquire a more intimate knowledge of the use of military weapons. The tournament is open to the Navy, the Army, both European and Native, all enrolled Volunteers of any part of the British Empire, the Indian Marine, and the Bombay Police. The prizes and donations that have already been received are :—

	Rs.
Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee	50
Messrs. Treacher and Co.—a Cup	50
Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co.	30
Messrs. Walton and Bromley	25
Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co	20
The Hon. Sir Raymond West, M.A., K.C.I.E.	20
Brig.-Genl. B. H. Pottinger	20
W. Richardson, Esq.	20
W. Lee-Warner, Esq.	15
E. H. Elsworthy, Esq.	15

Other prizes and donations will be published from time to time as they are sent to the hon. secretary of the W. I. Vol. Athletic Association, 47, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. The list of events include sword *versus* sword, both mounted and dismounted, bayonets *versus* swords mounted and unmounted, sword mounted *versus* sword dismounted, bayonet *versus* bayonet, lance *versus* bayonet, fencing, pole-jumping, high and long jumping, tent-pegging with lance and sword, tug-of-war, and so forth. One very interesting item in the programme ought to be the Victoria Cross competition, in which the competitors, on horseback, have to leap over a three-feet hurdle, cut off a head, return swords, dismount, and bring back a dummy figure astride in front of him. Foot and tricycle races also come under the list of events. It may be added that in H. E. the Governor's pavilion, special reserved seats will be set apart for donors to the tournament, one seat being allotted for both days for every five rupees subscribed.

LUSO-INDIAN INSTITUTION.

THE annual general meeting of the Institute Luso-Indian was held on Saturday evening in the hall of the Institute, at which a large number of the members was present. Senhor Meyrelles de Canto, the Portuguese Consul, was in the chair, and the secretary read several letters from distinguished personages expressing their acceptance of being elected honorary members. The reading of the report followed, which showed that the Institute has been making a slow but steady progress. The president then addressed the meeting, and in a few words declared how pleased he was to note the growth of the Institute, which, however, did not satisfy his expectations as he thought it ought to make more rapid progress and to be a thoroughly respresentative institution, having as soon as possible a better hall of its own. After the election of the direction and revision committees it was followed by a "Saran Litterario." The first speaker was Mr. Leopoldo da Gama, who traced the ancient commerce and gave interesting details of the primitive routes through which the trade took its course. Rev. De Souza then addressed the meeting, taking for his subject the decadence of the Portuguese power and Lusitanian emigration, and remarking that the Portuguese were the first among European nations who levelled the difference between the conqueror and the conquered and fraternised with their subjects on equal political footing. Dr. A. G. Viegas took for his theme the Ethiopian empire, and treated his readers with interesting remarks on its formation, unity, and duration. The last speaker was Mr. Julio Ribeiro, B.A., who eulogised the ancient literature of the East, its philosophy, and medicine, quoting the Maharatta, Vedas, &c. At the end of Mr. Ribeiro's address the president rose and made short comments on each subject, saying that they were so important and interesting that he would suggest each speaker to come forward and give a series of lectures, which was the only means of elucidating the subjects, and enlisting the sympathies of the hearers. A band was in attendance and delighted the audience with select pieces.

TENDERS for bills and telegraphic transfers on India for Rs. 35,00,000 were received at the Bank on January 10, when the following allotments were reported, viz :—In bills on Calcutta, Rs. 7,47,000, at an average of 1s. 4·402d.; Bombay, Rs. 4,00,000, at an average of 1s. 4·406d.; and Madras Rs. 1,29,000, at an average of 1s. 4·375d.; and in transfers in Calcutta Rs. 18,94,000, at an average of 1s. 4·536d., and Madras, Rs. 3,30,000, at an average of 1s. 4·525d. Tenders for bills at 1s. 4⅛d. and transfers at 1s. 4 15-32 d. will receive about 64 per cent. and above in full. A lakh of transfers on Calcutta was sold specially at 1s. 4 17-32d. Next Wednesday 40 lakhs are to be offered for sale. During the week ended Tuesday night remittances for Rs. 32,67,000 were disposed of and realised £223,310, while from April 1 to January 8, inclusive, bills and transfers for Rs. 14,33,76,206 had been sold, producing £9,734,691.

ALL those who appreciate Lilly-white Teeth, purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 3-4

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJ-GEN. J. B. EDWARDS, C.B., R.E., is mentioned as likely to succeed Lt.-Gen. Cameron in command of the troops in China.

COL. G. BARTON, who is now at the depot of the Royal Fusiliers at Hounslow, embarks on Feb. 20 for India, to join the 1st Batt. as second in command.

IT has now been definitely arranged that Maj-General Philip Smith, C.B., from the command of a brigade at Aldershot, shall succeed Sir Reginald Gipps in command of the Home District on April 1.

A ROYAL Warrant just issued makes further provision for the removal from the Army of officers whom it may not be desirable to retain, and amending the Royal Warrant of Nov. 15, 1887. It is laid down that "an officer shall not be permitted to remain in our Army unless during the first three years of his service his retention therein is shown to be in every respect desirable." The following has therefore been added to the Queen's Regulations :—"In the case of every officer of less than three years' service, reports will be accompanied by a special and independent report by the three senior officers of the corps present, recording their opinion whether his retention in the service is in every respect desirable, and likely to be advantageous to the Army."

ADDRESS TO CAPTAIN CALDER.

ON the eve of his departure from Marmagao, Captain A. S. Calder, Harbour Master to the West of India Portuguese Railway, has been presented with an address and ring by the employes of the company. The address runs as follows :—

Captain A. S. Calder, Harbour Master, West of India Portuguese Railway, Marmagao.

Sir,—On the eve of your approaching departure from our midst we, your subordinates, desire respectfully to approach you to express our warmest gratitude for the kindness experienced at your hands during your connection with the West of India Portuguese Railway. Words are too weak, sir, to describe the very high estimation in which you are held by us, and to express to you our regret at losing so good a superior as yourself. We hope, however, a brisk business in the near prospective will bring you back early to these shores to enjoy the very high confidence of the Chiefs of our Railway which you have gained during your short career on land, and thus enable us once more to serve under you.

In conclusion, we beg that you will be pleased to accept the accompanying ring, which, though of no intrinsic value, yet we wish you will preserve it as a small souvenir of our respect for you.

Wishing you, Mrs. Calder, and children many years of prolonged life, health, and happiness, &c., &c.

THE PADROADO QUESTION.

"O ANGLO-LUSITANO" REPROVED.

ON Sunday last in the R. C. Cathedral, Revd. F. J. Hoene, S. J., having read the pastoral letter of His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay on the *Anglo-Lusitano*, a paper published in Bombay, delivered the following sermon taking for his text the words of St. Paul in his Epistles to the Romans :—"Now I beseech you brethren to mark them who make dissensions and offences contrary to the doctrine which you have learnt, and to avoid them, for they that are such serve not Christ Our Lord, but their own belly, and by pleasing speeches and good words seduce the hearts of the innocent."

As to the paper *O Anglo-Lusitano* the Cardinal Secretary of State says that it made upon him the impression that its object was "to keep the touch of dissension lit up between the two ecclesiastical jurisdictions existing in India," because it has nothing but venom and abuse for those whom the Supreme Pontiff has entrusted with so large a portion of Christ's vineyard in these parts, whom the Vicar of Christ has honoured so much and raised so high in Church. To this conclusion the Cardinal Secretary of State comes not from any reports sent from here, not from hearsay, but from the personal perusal of the paper. The personal perusal of the paper makes him speak of the dissension that is kept lit up. Well, my brethren, I say with St. Paul "mark those that make dissension and avoid them."

The Cardinal Secretary of State had no difficulty in discovering the raging wolf disguised under sheep's clothing. What is the use of "eulogising the wisdom and benignity of the Holy Father, what is the use of humbly protesting to him deep submission and obedience" if the same breath that utters these hypocritical words is rank with foul abuses on the decrees and proceedings of the same Holy Father? We have it from the Secretary of State himself that the decrees lately issued are "absolute and definitive," that the Supreme Pontiff was "well-informed when he made these decrees, that the Acts of the Supreme Pontiff, determining the exercise of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction, were issued with the full knowledge of places and circumstances of time, that no one's rights were violated, and that these decrees are binding on the consciences of the faithful, so much so that to say the contrary is a crime of intolerable presumption, and manifests the plan of sowing schism in the Church." Well, my brethren, "mark them that make dissensions and avoid them." Dearly beloved brethren "*Roma locuta, causa finita*," Rome has spoken the affair is settled. There cannot be any longer the slightest doubt about the absolute will of the Holy Father. Well, to resist the known absolute will of the Holy Father is for everyone, may he be whosoever, be he layman, be he priest, be he king, be he Bishop, I say to resist the known absolute will of the Holy Father is to separate one's self from the apostolic communion, it is to cease to be a Catholic to cease to belong to the flock, the guidance of which has been entrusted to St. Peter. To Leo as well as to Peter Christ has said "Feed my lamb, feed my sheep." Of Leo as well as of Peter it is true what Christ has said : "He that hears you, hears me, and he that despiseth you despiseth me." As to the paper in question follow the advice of your Archbishop :—Do not subscribe to it, do not read it, have no part in it, for whosever has a in part it makes himself an accomplice of a sinful act. But at the same time let there be no bitterness of feeling. Let us hope that we may be able to say in truth with our Lord on the Cross "Father, forgive them for they know not what they do." Let us pray to Mary, the help of Christians, that she may intercede with her Son for our erring brethren. May the Holy Ghost enlighten them and give them at the same time that spirit of fortitude that will make them say "Peccavi."—"Father, I have sinned."

ALLEGED EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGE BY BABUS.

THE *Indian Daily News* says :—A very strange story has been related to us, the facts alleged being such as seem to warrant further inquiry. As the case has been stated to us, it is thus, Near Cossipore, at a place called Bon Hooghly, there is a garden with a house which belongs to a widow lady, who occasionally lends the place to parties for picnics, &c., in a friendly way. The house and grounds are in charge of four *malis*, one of whom is the custodian of the keys of the house. On Christmas Eve, a number of Baboos with some women of doubtful character went to this garden and demanded the key of the house from the *mali*. The latter said that without a written order from the owner he could not open the door. They abused him and by threats obtained entrance to the house, where they began to enjoy themselves by drinking and other means, which it is not necessary to describe. To frighten the *malis*, or to be revenged upon them for their objection to open the door, a charge of stealing shawls was made, and the younger brother of the *mali* was asked to give evidence. This he denied, and thereupon some of the party burnt his nose with a torch. The revellers then kicked open the door of a room in which they had locked up the *malis*, and seized one of the men by the neck under the pretence of making him over to the police. About an hour afterwards he was found suspended by the neck to a branch of a mango tree. It is alleged that they either killed him and then suspended him from a tree, or they hung him to the tree and thereby killed him. It is affirmed that near by there is a place for the cultivation of betel, which is watched by two men, who saw or heard the proceedings in connection with this unauthorised execution. They heard expressions to the effect that the man was to be drawn up higher. The matter was laid before the police and the body was sent for examination to the hospital. After cremation there was some sort of real or pretended investigation, which seems to have been attended with no satisfactory results, and no orders were passed. This is not satisfactory to some of the parties concerned; and the *mali* petitioned the Joint Magistrate of Alipore, in which he asked the question—"If such foul murders be passed over instead of being regularly punished, how many such atrocious deeds may be perpetrated?" He asks that the Joint Magistrate will himself make an enquiry in person. The only answer the petitioner has received, as we understand him, is that he must appeal to the Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs for an inquiry, and it is hoped that one will be made by some one who will not be open to the suspicion of being bought off.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 28.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice BAYLEY, Mr. Justice SCOTT, and Mr. Justice NANABHAI HARIDAS.)

A SEQUEL TO THE HANMANRAO CASE.

The full bench delivered judgment at the High Court to-day with regard to the notices served upon Balkrishna Govind Sindekar, Balwant Narayen Dabir, Mahadeo Keshoo Kuntekar, Ramchundra Gopal Javerkar, and Narayen Shamrao Sathbai, requiring them to show cause why the order of the District Magistrate of Poona, dismissing, on the 24th October last, the complaint made by Ganesh Narayen Sathe, should not be set aside.

The Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, said :—In this case an order had been made by Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Jardine in the exercise of the power of review of this Court for notices to be served on Balkrishna Govind Sindekar, Bulwant Narayen Dabir, Mahadev Kishav Kuntekar, and Ramchandra Samrao Sathbai to show cause why the Magistrate's order, dated the 24th October, 1888, dismissing the complaint of one Ganesh Narayen Sathe should not be set aside. Notice was also ordered to be given to the Government Pleader and the complainant. At the hearing of the rule, no one has appeared except the accused who have been represented by counsel. This order was made in consequence of a letter of the 6th Nov. 1888, from the District Magistrate of Poona, in reply to the request by Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Jardine, that he would state how he had disposed of the complaint made by Ganesh Narayen Sathe. In that letter the Magistrate states that he had summarily dismissed the complaint under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code, there being, in his judgment, no sufficient grounds for proceeding with the case. As his reasons for so acting, the District Magistrate further states that "the circumstances under which the complaint was filed raised a strong suspicion in my mind that it was not a *bona fide* complaint, and that the object of the complainant, or of the person or persons at whose instigation it came forward, was to intimidate witnesses on whom the prosecution presumably relied in the proceedings before the Crawford Commission. I thought, therefore, that I should be exercising a wise discretion if I declined to take any further action on this complaint." We may remark at this outset that the Magistrate could not dismiss the complaint, under section 203, until he had examined the complaint, and this he appears not to have done. As to the reason assigned by him for dismissing the suit, it is plain that he allowed himself to be influenced by considerations altogether apart from the facts which were adduced by the complainant in support of the charge that he proceeded exclusively on what he presumed from the surrounding circumstances, to be the motive by which the complainant was actuated in moving in the matter. In doing so we think he failed to exercise his discretionary power of summary dismissal within the limits assigned to it by section 203, Criminal Procedure Code. There is a close analogy between that power and the discretion which a magistrate in England has, as to refusing to issue a summons or warrant. In *ex parte* Wooli referred to in the Queen *vs.* Adamson, the Queen's Bench Division, page 204, a mandamus was granted when a magistrate refused to issue process, on the ground that it appeared to him to be an attempt to enforce a civil right through a Criminal Court. In the Queen vs. Adamson, where there was a charge of conspiracy to break the peace and do grievous bodily harm, was founded upon a riot which took place at a public meeting, and the magistrates refused to issue summonses. The Court of Queen's Bench consisting of Cockburn, C. J., Blackburn, and Field. J. J., have come to the conclusion that the magistrates had, as the Chief Justice expressed it "acted upon the consideration of something extraneous and extra judicial," and had not exercised their discretion upon the facts presented to them," sent back the case to the magistrates with that expression of opinion. Mr. Justice Field says, what the justices have to consider is, whether there is *prima facie* evidence of a criminal offence, which in their judgment, calls upon the alleged offender to answer, and such, we think, is the nature and extent of the discretion which the magistrate has, under section 203, in determining whether he should dismiss the complainant or proceed. The expression "sufficient ground" points exclusively to the facts which the complainant brings to the knowledge of the magistrate, or to their establishing a *prima facie* trustworthy case against the accused. The motives by which complainants are treated must necessarily be of the most varied description, and any attempt to determine them would open out a very wide and speculative field of inquiry. The object of the Criminal Code of Procedure is to provide a machinery for the punishment of offenders against the substantive criminal law; and had it been intended that the magistrate should only proceed to inquire into an alleged offence when the complainant's motives were such as he could approve of, we should have expected very different language to have been used. It was however, argued before us that it was open to the magistrate to take into his consideration, apart from the question of the complainant's motive, the effect which further proceedings might have in the impending inquiry before the Crawford Commission, but that inquiry was a matter entirely outside the facts bearing on the alleged offence, and which the magistrate could not, therefore, in our opinion, import into the question before him. It was, however, suggested rather than argued, that the only evidence before the magistrate were the admissions made by the accused in Hanmantrao' trial, and that those admissions could not, having regard to Section 132 of the Evidence Act, and the policy of the present law in India, be used as a ground for Criminal proceedings against the accused. As the complaint was not examined by the magistrate, it is impossible to say whether or no there was other evidence forthcoming in support of the prosecution, and it is to be remarked that in the complaint's second letter to the magistrate of the 24th October, 1888, he alludes not only to the statements by the accused, but to the rest of the evidence adduced at Hanmantrao's trial. It would, therefore, be necessary in any case to send back the record to the magistrate. Moreover, the questions whether the alleged incriminating statements were made by the accused under circumstances which would preclude their being used as evidence against them in support of the present charge, only arose incidentally on the present rule, and was consequently not argued before us, the prosecution having no reason to suppose that the question would be raised. Under these circumstances it would not only be unfair to the prosecution, but highly inconvenient, having regard to existing decisions of this Court and the Court of Madras were we now sitting as we do as a court and the Court of review on the past action of the Magistrate, to express an opinion on a subject which is undoubtedly one of much difficulty. We must, therefore, return the complaint to the magistrate, for him to deal with it according to law.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT).

RE THE FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED.

His Lordship yesterday delivered the following judgment in the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1886 and in the matter of the Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company Limited in liquidation, and in the matter of the new Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company Limited in liquidation by the Court. The particulars of the case appear from the judgment. His Lordship said.—

This is a reference, under section 517 of the Civil Procedure Code in which certain arbitrators have stated a part of their award in the form of a special case for the opinion of the Court. The arbitration arose out of a claim by Joosub Hadji Achmed, a dissentient shareholder, on the occasion of the conversion in 1878 of the old Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company into the new Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company This claim is made under Act 10 of 1866, sections 175-8 which lays down that the interest of a dissentient member in such circumstances must be purchased, and the value of the interest determined by arbitration. The arbitration was sanctioned by this court and Rs. 90,000 was set aside to meet the claim. But the arbitrators are unable to agree as to the value of the interest in question without the opinion of the Court on the three following heads :—(I) Whether in the said company going into liquidation any claim accrued to Nursey Kessowjee under clause eight of his agreement with the old company, dated 1st July, 1874, which the arbitrators should take into account in ascertaining the value of the claimant's interest in the said company? (II.) Whether the amount of such claim would be the value of an annuity of the amount and for the time provided for by the said clause eight? (III.) Whether the amount of such claim would be limited to such damages as it could be proved that the said Nursey Kessowjee would have sustained in consequence of the said company going into liquidation. On the 1st July 1874, Nursey Kessowjee entered into an agreement to perform the offices of secretary, treasurer, and agent of the old company for twenty-five years. Under clause 8 of that agreement, provision was made for the possibility of liquidation of the company before the twenty-five years had run out. It was provided that in such event he should be compensated by a sum equivalent to the value of an annuity for the unexpired period of the twenty-five years equal to the annual amount he earned. In 1878, a liquidation did take place. On the 3rd July 1878, it was resolved (a) to wind up the old company, (b) to transfer the property and assets to the new company, the new company undertaking to perform all the liabilities of the old company. These resolutions were duly confirmed on the 31st July, and liabilty under the agreement now in question was therefore transferred to the new concern. But when this reconstitution took place, and the old company was wound up, Nursey Kessowjee, although he might have availed himself of the conditions of section eight of his agreement, did not claim the annuity to which he was entitled. He preferred to continue in office under the new company and made with them a fresh agreement for a new term of 25 years. He might have still had a claim under Section 8 of his old agreement. But as a term of his new agreement, he agreed to the cancellation of his old agreement. That cancellation was in fact the consideration of the new agreement. No rights under the old contract are reserved under the new contract. He consented to the cancellation pure and simple of the first agreement; nor was the new arrangement a mere continuance of the old agreement. The old one was expressly cancelled and a fresh contract made, the terms of which were not the same as regard the duration of the agreement, whilst no claim was reserved in this new contract against the old company. It was argued that all the claimant was only entitled to was the value of his interest in the old company, and that such interest was diminished because the new company took over a responsibility as regards Nursey Kessowjee which lessened the price received by the old company. I have no proof of any such diminution. It is not a fact stated in the special case referred to. I am only asked whether a claim accrued to Nursey Kessowjee which the arbitrators ought to take into account. I must answer that question on the case as submitted to me, and the answer is clear. Although Nursey Kessowjee might have advanced a claim under section 8 of his agreement, he waived his right to do so. It does not appear on the facts submitted to me that this waving in any way diminished the assets by the old company so as to affect the interest of the present claimant the value of which interest is now the subject of arbitration. I must therefore answer the first question in the negative. I have not to answer the other questions in the view I have taken of the first.

JANUARY 29.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Summary suit to be heard in Chambers.

16-89—Hore, C and B—Sir Albert Abdoola David Sassoon and others *vs* Memon Haji Oomer Osman.

Jefferson, B D and K.—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870, and in the matter of the Government and Chobildas Lalloobhai—F A Little.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

359-87—Little, S, F and N—Haji Sulleman Haji Sumar *vs* Tyab Gool Mahomed and others—Thakurdas, D and C.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

378-87—L, S, F and N—C A Turner *vs* Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy—Thakurdas, D and C. Part heard.

69-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Janabai and another *vs* Bai Dhakeebai and others—In person.

84-88—Tyabji and D—Lalji Dongersey and others *vs* Dinbai and others—Pestonjee and R and Craigie, L and O.

425-88—Craigie, L and O—Sorabji Cowasji Kotewal *vs* Framji Muncherji Madon—Ardesir, H and D.

446-88—Ardesir, H and D—Framji Muncherji Madon *vs* Sorabji Cowasji Kotewal—Craigie, L and O.

469-88—Balkrishna and D—Lalji Meghji *vs* Kerson Kessowji and others—Craigie, L and O.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

To speak to the minutes of decree

142-84—H Becknell—Rahimabai *vs* Haji Abdool Latiff &c.—Tyabji and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

395-88—In person—a panper—Heerji Caulanji *vs* Purshotum Kursonji and others.

441-88—Macfarlan, E and H—Harkorebai, *vs* Harilal Icharam and others—Jefferson B, D and K.

Long Causes.

223-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Ootumchund Manekchund *vs* Toolsidas Kissondas—Nanu and H Part heard.

425-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Ootumchund Manekchund *vs* Toolsidas Kissondas—Nanu and H.

265-88—Thakurdas, D and C—Sokharam Hurji and others *vs* Jairam Luxmonji and another—Jefferson, B, D and K.

83-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Haji Janmahomed Haji Joosub *vs* Umar Hamid—Tyabji and D.

406-86—Hore, C and B—Noorbai *vs* Hajee Moosa Hajee Hassoom and others—Jefferson, B, D and K.

203-88—Payne, G and S—Hassumbhai Viaram *vs* Ebrahimbhai Kurmally—Mansuklal and D.

314-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—C A Turner *vs* Callianji Amirchund—Hore, C and B.

424-88—Ardesir, H and D—Cowasji Adurji Bamji *vs.* Goolbai and others—D S Garud and in person.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Jan. 30.—Lecture on Education by Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, Framjee Cowasjee Hall, 5-30 p.m.

Chamber of Commerce, Annual General Meeting.

Feb. 2.—First Criminal Sessions.
Bombay Hunt Sky Races.
5.—Dance, Ladies' Gymkhana.
Free Church Mission Bazar.
6.—Election of Counsellors by Chamber of Commerce.
Free Church Mission Bazar.
8.—Sending in day, Bombay Art Exhibition.
9.—Mrs. Norville's Co., Gaiety Theatre.
Distribution of Prizes, Bombay Scottish Orphange, Mahim.
11.—Yacht Club Dance.
Yacht Club Regatta.
12.—Election of Councillors by Justices of the Peace.
Yacht Club Regatta.
Performance of Massed Bands, Esplanade.
14.—Bazar at the Town Hall in aid of Wesleyan Fund for Military and Naval Church.
15.—Wesleyan Bazaar, Town Hall.
Yacht Club, annual meeting.
16.—Wesleyan Bazar Town Hall.
Volunteer Artillery Gun Competition, Town Hall compound.
18.—Amateur Theatricals, Gaiety Theatre.
Opening of Bombay Art Exhibition.
20.—Amateur Theatricals, Gaiety Theatre.
21.—Conversazione of Bombay Art Society.
22.—Byculla Club Ball.
Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
23.—Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
24.—Parsee Gymkhana Athletic meeting.
25.—Yacht Club Dance.
Parsee Gymkhana Atheletic meeting.
26.—Election of Councillors by Fellows of the University.
Half-yearly General Meeting, Bombay Club.
27.—Byculla Club half-yearly general meeting.

Mar. 2.—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
4.—Yacht Club Dance.
5.—Bombay Races.
7.—Bombay Races.
9.—Bombay Races.
16.—Annual Military Tournament, Western India Vol. Athletic Association.
18.—Yacht Club Dance.
Annual Military Tournament.
April 8.—Yacht Club Dance.

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LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	22,94,260	Increase.
Do. at Branches	22,41,564	Decrease.
Other Deposits	17,70,035	do.
Post Bills	1,04,114	do.
ASSETS.	**Rs.**	
Bank's Investments	16,41,272	Decrease.
Loans	18,77,628	Increase.
Accounts of Credit	2,33,232	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills	9,18,174	do.
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THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. " 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. " 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

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Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, AUTHORISED.

NOW READY.
MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.
Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.
Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO. No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.
NOTICE.
The Sale of the Mills of the Nawab of Baila Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, advertised to be sold on the 21st instant, has been adjourned, by order of the Official Liquidators, till the 4th February 1889.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, January 29, 1889.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., 41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.
On FRIDAY, the 1st February, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms as follows:—
1 case gauze brocaded.
1 " fancy grey silk.
1 " velvet.
5 cases gauze flannel white.
5 " superfine brocade cloth.
WEEKLY SALE.
On FRIDAY, the 1st February, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual Auction sale at their rooms as follows:—
A consignment of rich dinner service, white and gold pink and blue lines, for 12 persons.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers.
Bombay, January 29, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 28.

THE latest financial and commercial news received through Reuter was chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date, and we have now only to deal with our local markets.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	6,14,421
" " Branches	Inc.	"	5,23,971
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	10,73,759
Government Securities	Inc.	"	19,317
Loans	Inc.	"	1,21,410
Bills Discounted	Dec.	"	12,17,046
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	"	24,875
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	"	8,43,593

Taken in a state of unpreparedness at an unusually early period of the export season, this market continues inconveniently tight, and though some amelioration may, perhaps, be looked for in the not very distant future, the situation is much as it was a week ago. The Presidency Bank's statement, indeed, shows an increase in the Cash Balance of nearly 8½ lakhs; but on examining the figures given above, we find that the increase has been mainly due to further Government Deposits; for a considerable decrease in Discounts had been nearly counterbalanced by a falling-off in private Deposits and Loans, and altogether the figures going to indicate, the trade demand show a decrease in that direction of only about a quarter of a lakh.

COTTON.—With rather more doing than on Saturday, business has still been upon a small scale, demand having been decidedly slack from all directions. Prices have not given way, however, as might have been expected from the tenor of the news from outside, seller's hands being strengthened by the outlook regarding the outturn of our own later crops. About 1,500 bales of ready Dhulia and Julgaum in equal quantities were taken to-day at Rs. 194-5 and Rs. 202-7 per candy, respectively; a few hundred bales of Bengals changed hands at Rs. 174-97; the other purchases having consisted of Hingunghat at Rs. 215-32; Baroda Ginned at Rs. 199; and Oojein at Rs. 185 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken to only a small extent to-day, and the price of Pessy has given way one anna per cwt., this evening's quotations being Rs. 4-12-0 and Rs. 4-11-0 per cwt. for the two qualities, respectively. Other prices are unchanged.

SEEDS continue steady and unchanged in value for all descriptions, and a moderate business, principally in Linseed, is reported.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	12,793 bales.
Wheat	18,901 cwts.
Linseed	4,182 "
Rapeseed	2,647 "
Gingelly	13,630 "
Groundnuts	7,412 "

FREIGHTS are quiet, but steady. Business has been done for March-April shipment at Rs. 18½; and for open ports for April-May shipment at 23s. 9d., per ton.

EXCHANGE opened this morning at an advance of 1-32d. on Saturday's closing quotations all round, and the Market has since been steady at the enhanced rates for ready business, but with little passing on any line. Forward Telegraphic has been quoted at 1s. 4 15-32d. for February Transfer and at 1s. 4 13-32d. for March. Credits are 1s. 4 11-16d. from the 15th February, 1s. 4⅝ to 21-32d. for March, and 1s. 4 9-16d. for April delivery. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 9-16d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 17-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 21-32d.	"
Credits	3 do.	1s. 4 25-32d.	"
Francs	3 do.	1·77	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weaker to-day, especially in near positions. Four per cent. have been quoted at 96¾, and for the February account at 96⅞; while for the March settlements 97⅛ has been named for the earlier and 97⅜ for the later. For 4½ per cent. Paper 102¾ is still the nominal quotation.

SHARES have been almost inanimate to-day, and the only changes which we have to report are an advance of Re. 1½ in Bank of Bombay shares, at Rs. 915; of Rs. 2½ in Mofussil Press Shares, at Rs. 402½; a decline of Rs. 5 in Oriental Mill Shares, at Rs. 442½; and of Rs. 10 in Ripon, at Rs. 1,120.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN ANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 per.	915
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	280xd
Bank of Madras	12,000	500	all	14 do.	800
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. Co poration	40,000	100	all	17½ do.	219
National Bank	30,000	$125		5 per	135
India	57,120	250			

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,225
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	710
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	252½
Bellary	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	215
Broul's Cawapore P. Co., Ld.	0	20	20	Rs. 16	
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	500	125	Rs. 2	180
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,88	1,880	Rs. 6 0	615
East India Press Co.	0	00	1,000	Rs. 130	1115
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...		265
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1575
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	525
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	450
Khanjaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	40
Manmar Mantg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	192½
Mercantile Press	1,000	125	125	Rs.	60
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	402½
New Beam Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 1	515
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	82½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 35	370
Sabapathy Press Co. (Bellary)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	440
Stud Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 50	435
Stud & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1,225
Swadeshi Press Co.	200	500	500	Rs.	550
Vulkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	Rs.	600

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 300	200 / 150	10 / 5 p.ct.	200 / 151
Badhan Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	156
Bapty Co., Ld.	375		185	Nil.	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	565
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5	80
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	4,000	2,500	165	Rs. 41½	3,175
Do. (Red Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	785
Bombay Municipal Bonds				5 p.c.	106½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500		480
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	2,000	00	100	Rs.	18
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	Nil	47½
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40		41
Indian Guarantee Surety Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	45,000	25	25		6
Karachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	250	250		150
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 2½	370
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	50	100	Rs. 10	91
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	18 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,600	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	225
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.c.	20
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	40nom
Port Canning Co.	6,000	200	1,000	R 19	355
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	44
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	114
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	110
Southwell and Laurie	1,000	...	...	...	30
Telephone Co., Ld.	10,000	25	25	Rs. 3	7
Thacker & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,315
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 10	165
Western India Flour Mills	600	12	125	all	57
M. Mody & Co					90

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,050
Empire Fire Insurance Co		6,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,381
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	600	5,000	1,000	Rs 100	600

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BROWN—Dec 31, at Boulevard du Sud, Avranches, France, wife of Col F D M Brown, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FOWLER—THOMSON—January 3, at Lee, Rev M Fowler M A, Chaplain to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, to Ada Dayrell Home, daughter of late Lieut-Col E Thomson, C S I, Lee-terrace, Lee.

RUNDALL—RICHARDSON—January 8, at Lancaster-gate, George William, son of late Brev. Capt J W Rundall, H E I C's Corps of Engineers (Madras), to Mary Isabella, widow of Walter Brenkston Richardson, and daughter of Fred k C Pawle, of Northgate, Reigate.

WHITTAM—PEIRCE—January 2, at Cheltenham, Rev W G Whittam, M A, of Gonville House, Eastbourne, to Florence Lucy Peirce, daughter of Mrs Robt Peirce, of Glenrise, Cheltenham, and of late Robt Hughes Peirce, of Calicut and Cochin, East Indies.

DEATHS.

BROOKE—January 8, Sir Wm O's Brooke, K B, Surg-Maj, Bengal, retired.

CURRIE—January 8, E Currie, Esq, late Bengal, C S.

LYONS—January 6, Col E W Lyons, Bombay, retired.

MACLEAN—January 6, Agnes Maclean, widow of late Lieut-Gen A T Maclean, aged 82.

MARTEN—January 9, T P Marten, Esq, late Bengal C S.

TUDOR—January 4, at Brading, Isle of Wight, Frances Tudor, wife of Capt A Tudor, formerly of Hon E I C S, aged 71.

WEIR—January 4, at Bank-street, Galashiels, Robert, son of late Rev G Weir, Minister of Humbie, and late Manager, Agra Bank, Kurrachee, India, aged 43.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

ASHDOWN—January 25, at Mahableshwur, the result of a carriage accident, Eliza Hannah, the beloved wife of William Ashdown, C.E., aged 47 years.

MEHTA—January 28, at her residence, Horaby Row, Fort, Dhunbaijee, the mother of Dr. Cowasjee Nowrojee Mehta. Funeral this morning at 8 o'clock.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1889.

THE election of General Boulanger for the Department of the Seine by a majority of over eighty-one thousand votes is an incident profoundly disturbing to the Government, and boding anything but a peaceful time for the Republic. The majority is immense, though somewhat smaller than that by which the General carried the Department of the Nord last April, when he beat the Opportunist candidate by little short of a hundred thousand votes. The Government and the partizans of a Parliamentary Republic are beginning to see in these almost plebiscitary elections grave reason for reconsidering the decision of 1881, which substituted for the old system of voting by small districts the system of voting by Departments. M. Floquet is said to meditate inviting the Chambers to return to the method of *scrutin d'arrondissement*, and he will find in the huge majority which General Boulanger obtained on Sunday a new incentive to embark on that course. Successive elections of this indomitable disturber of government in a dozen small constituencies, laid out on the old scale, would not have damaged the Ministry in the degree in which it has been damaged by his election by a constituency of such enormous proportions as that of the Seine. General Boulanger, when he entered the Chamber of Deputies yesterday afternoon, must have been as unwelcome to M. Floquet as Lord Randolph Churchill would be to Mr. Smith if he were to go down to the House of Commons with a double mandate from the undivided constituencies of Manchester and of all London. He has now had the suffrages of at least eight constituencies cast for him—two of them, the Seine and the Nord, the largest in France—and he may now claim to be the choice of what is a plebiscite in everything but in name. His success, moreover, casts to the winds the boast of the Opportunists that Boulangism has no strength in Paris. He has won by an unprecedentedly large majority on an unprecedentedly large poll, and this in face of a combination of forces seldom found working in harmony. Nothing but the dread of General Boulanger's return would have moved M. Joseph Reinach, the *fidus Achates* of M. Gambetta, to urge upon the Government the revocation of the decree of exile against the Duke d'Aumale. The incident betokens a wholesome awakening of good sense and toleration, and the only pity is that a consciousness of peril to the Republic should have been necessary to produce it. Its significance scarcely needs pointing out. The supporters of the Parliamentary Republic can, on an emergency, acknowledge their dependence even upon the men they proscribe. The Comte de Paris was known to have taken up an attitude of benevolent neutrality towards the Boulanger movement. It was known, too, that some of the monarchical party were discontented with the wavering of their leader, and M. Reinach and his friends conceived the happy notion of conciliating the uncle of the Pretender in order that the influence of that most excellent of Princes might be exercised for the confirmation of Conservatives in their opposition to General Boulanger. The decree of exile has not been revoked, but the fact that its revocation was asked for in influential Republican circles is one of many indications of the terror which the Boulangist campaign has excited among the upholders of the existing order of things.

M. Floquet and his colleagues evidently do not underestimate the gravity of the situation which General Boulanger's triumph has brought about. They have tendered their resignation, and without waiting to see if the Chamber is as afraid of its freshly re-elected member as they are. M. Carnot, in declining to accept it until the Chamber of Deputies had given some indication of its disposition towards the Ministry, has undoubtedly taken the right course. A vote of confidence in the Cabinet, moved yesterday at the opening of the sitting and carried by a substantial majority, would at all events have given M. Floquet an opportunity to look around him. The blow inflicted upon the Ministry by Sunday's election is perhaps too serious to be recovered from, but in France it is something for an administration to be able to prolong its existence, if only for a few weeks. The President has at all events prevented M. Floquet from throwing up the reins in a panic. A hostile vote coming in succession to such a rebuff as that of Sunday would obviously leave only one course open to the Cabinet. There is no need to speculate upon the action that the Chamber will take or may already have taken. The decision of this week in Paris must, however, be of vital importance. M. Reinach's appeal in favour of the Orleanist Duke has not been the only indication which the Opportunist Republicans have given of a feverish desire to rally around them, if only for the purposes of the moment, every influence that could be turned to account for resisting Boulangism. M. Challemel, Lacour, one of the sturdiest of Republicans and the least likely of his party to incline towards Conservatism for its own sake, had a month before depicted in the Senate the growing danger of a Boulangist Dictatorship, and had passionately called upon the Right to rally with the moderate Left for the defence of the Parliamentary Republic. The appeal was asociated with a denunciation of the more restless Radicals, a large following of whom find a place for themselves under the banner of General Boulanger, notwithstanding irresistible proof that the General owes his successes—certainly that in the once Imperialist Department of the Nord—largely to Bonapartist and Orleanist votes. Undoubtedly the combination which has been formed for resisting the Boulangist movement is strong. So, too is the combination on the other side. The Boulangist camp is a veritable Cave of Adullam, wherein all the discontent of France finds welcome. The monarchical faction are not deterred from joining by the fact that Rochefort is there, at the General's right hand, nor is Rochefort less earnest in supporting the enterprise because he knows that the re-actionaries will turn it to their own putposes if they can. The intellectual resources at the disposal of the cause are probably of the smallest. But it is something to have the championship of a journalist like Rochefort, who boasts that a hundred and eighty thousand copies of the *Intransigeant* are sold in Paris every day. And it is more to have found in a programme drawn up with calculating vagueness common ground for all the malcontents in France, and especially for those whose hopes require as the first step to their realization the overturning of existing institutions. Boulangism may have small staying power. It may vanish into thin air when it has to subsist upon its own merits, instead of on the demerits and discontents of other parties. But there is enough in the political soil of France for it to thrive upon for a time—possibly long enough to outlive the institutions against which it has so defiantly reared its head.

The time may be at hand when it will be President Carnot's duty, as the President of a Republic acknowledging the traditional rules of the Parliamentary regime, to call upon General Boulanger to accept office. He has won in an almost desperate encounter with the present Premier, why should he not accept the responsibilities which his victory imposes upon him? The answer, we suppose, would be that he could not take office with a Chamber in which he could not command a majority. The existing Chamber has declared its opinion in regard to him by rejecting by 268 to 234 votes his motion for the revision of the constitution which, next to Boulanger, is the *raison d'etre* of Boulangism. That, however, was eight months ago, and it may be that the Chamber, succumbing to the agitation out of doors, and reading in Sunday's election a sign of the times, would to-day cast a majority on the other side. The factors in this strange problem, however, are constantly changing. When he began his campaign it was open to his Royalist and Imperialist supporters to make much of the fact that he had not formally committeed himself to the Republic. But in a speech at Nevers at the beginning of December he not only had severe things to say about Louis Napoleon and the Second Empire, but he plainly avowed his preference for a Republic. His strength, however, in no way arises out of his attitude towards the fallen Government, for he seems to retain the allegiance of Bonapartists and of a certain following of Orleanists, but in his provoking hostility to the Republic as it exists. Up to the point at which its destruction can be accomplished, Boulanger and his motley following will be able to hold together without difficulty. As one of the leading Orleanist papers observed on the day after the Neveu declaration, "the Monarchists are in accord with the General in desiring the election of a Constituent Assembly, but their agreement with the ex-War Minister goes no further. The momentary alliance of the Conservatives with the Boulangists was always strictly limited to furthering the cause of the Revision of the Constitution, and did not in any way imply the sacrifice of an idea or the abandonment of a principle." In a word, the alliance will last until the victim has been slain; the disruption will come about when its carcase comes to be divided. It is not to the purpose to point out that such an alliance is immoral and harmful. Everyone knows that, as everyone knows that in one form or another it has manifested itself at any time during the last ten years, for whenever a Government has had to be thwarted the Extreme Right and the Extreme Left have never been reluctant to combine. This policy seems to be on the eve of achieving a signal and disastrous triumph. The triumph doubtless would be short-lived. On the day on which Boulangism, having brought about the overthrow of the Cabinet and the dissolution of the Chamber, set itself to accomplish in a Constituent Assembly the imperfectly revealed purposes of its leader, the coalition of Bonapartists and Communists, Radicals and Royalists, would be dissolved, and each faction would go its own way, and a new period in the hundred years' agony of France would have been begun by way of celebrating the centenary of the taking of the Bastille, and proclaiming the merits of that beneficent enterprise.

THE prospect of taking over at remunerative rates the projected independent line from Delhi to Kalka was the one cheering topic of the address to the shareholders by the Chairman of the East Indian Railway Company at the general meeting. The gross receipts for 1888 were estimated at £2,341,716, but the actual receipts were £7,000 less—not much less, it is true, but, as the Chairman observed, the shareholders looked for something better than holding their ground. Unluckily the working expenses, which were estimated at £734,700, came to £36,000 more. Inasmuch as the East Indian Railway is not dependent on one or two staples, like the G. I. P. and the B. B. & C. I. Railways, which are necessarily greatly affected by the decrease in the amount of grain available for export, the former Railway did not suffer from the prevailing depression as much as was anticipated. The low rate of exchange has operated to a certain extent against the Company, and the Secretary of State is accused of having acted as a judge in his own case, and deducted certain payments, and compelled the Company to carry coal for the Government State Railways at a rate which, "at the present miserable rate of exchange," amounted to a loss of £12,500." Another discouraging item was the necessity of providing 165 locomotives to replace those worn out. The rule is to repair an engine which has not deteriorated to the extent of £700; but if the estimated outlay come to £1,000, a new engine is provided, and the materials of the old one returned into store. Indirectly this apparently costly procedure leads to economy, for new engines of the most efficient kind replace locomotives constructed thirty years ago. Still the price of 165 new engines is a considerable item in the year's accounts. The falling off in the receipts was principally under the head of merchandise, the reduction being some £80,000. There was also a falling off in the number of First Class passengers, amounting to 10½ per cent. This was partly attributed to the astrologers, or rather to certain conjunctions of the heavenly bodies which it was the duty of the astrologers to point out. There was an absence of encouragement to people to travel; as the Chairman feelingly put it: "I do not know what Mars and Venus may have done between them, but at all events our first class passenger traffic fell off." The total number of passengers of the other classes showed an increase of more than 200,000, the total of all classes carried being little short of seven millions. It would appear from this that the stars in their courses rather encourage the movements of the second and third class passengers, while they discourage those of the well-to-do. Anyhow the total number of passengers over the East Indian line increased 3½ per cent., while the first class passengers fell off by 10½ per cent. The mileage passed over by the first class travellers was, oddly enough, precisely the same as that of the larger number of previous years—136 miles each. The East Indian Railway Company looks forward with confidence to the future, owing to the steady increase of passenger traffic and the certainty of feeder lines being constructed, one being most promising of which that from Kalka to Delhi. Sir Bradford Leslie is a thorn in their side with his projects for rival lines, which would, if sanctioned, take off some of the existing trade. At least this fear is expressed by the chairman, who complains bitterly of the action of a former servant of the company is using the information obtained in its services to organize opposing lines. But if it be true that competition is the soul of business, the East Indian Railway Company has no reason to dread the stimulus which it will find in Sir Bradford's unsparing use of his opportunities.

THE long-talked-of railway to Kalka is at length decided upon. Lord Cross has, it would appear, declined to guarantee interest, but a company has been formed to raise a capital of £800,000, of which £200,000 has already been privately subscribed, to make the line. The Company will receive fifty per cent. of the gross receipts from the East Indian Railway Company, which will work the line when constructed. The half of the gross profits received by the latter Company will of course be supplemented by the traffic which the new line will bring southward from the fertile country through which it will pass. It was understood in London some weeks since that the Secretary of State had settled the terms of a contract with a new Company to construct a direct railway from Delhi to Umballa, which will save some 41 miles of the 161 of the present State line between those places. The intention is to connect Kalka with Simla by a tramway. When the Delhi-Kalka Railway is constructed, the East Indian Railway Company will work it under a contract on terms which the chairman, Mr. R. W. Crawford, informed the shareholders in a meeting held on 3rd January will be remunerative to the E. I. Company. The new line, 147 miles long, will pass through a fertile and productive district, which yields, according to Mr. Crawford, exactly those commodities which give the best profit to a Railway—large in quantity and easily handled. It will pass through the districts on the western side of the Jumna, and with the tramway will sensibly abridge the distance between Delhi and Simla. It is regarded as practically an extension of the East Indian Railway. The shareholders of the East Indian Railway Company have approved of the recommendation of the directors to agree to the scheme. The construction of the line to Kalka with the tramway to Simla may be regarded as practically

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GENERAL BOULANGER'S PORTENTOUS MAJORITY.

PARIS, JAN. 27, Midnight.

General Boulanger has been elected for the Seine by a majority of eighty-one thousand five hundred and fifty votes.

PARIS, JAN. 28.

The voting in the election for the Department of the Seine, which has just terminated, is the heaviest that has ever been known.

A few scuffles took place during yesterday, otherwise all passed off quietly.

THE FRENCH CABINET RESIGNS.

The French Cabinet last evening offered their resignation to President Carnot, if he considered the step expedient.

President Carnot awaits the result of to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies before replying.

THE DUC D'AUMALE.

The report that the decree expelling the Duc D'Aumale from France was to be revoked, is now denied.

AN EXPECTED PLEBISCITE.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

The London Press this morning, in reviewing the situation in France consequent on the victory of General Boulanger, predict the fall of the French Ministry and an early dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, resulting in a *plebiscitum* for General Boulanger.

THE MAHDI'S PRISONER.

CAIRO, JAN. 27.

A merchant lately arrived from Khartoum says that the Mahdi's white prisoner, mentioned in Osman Digna's letter to General Grenfell, is an Egyptian officer and not a European.

THE DELHI AND KALKA RAILWAY.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The prospectus of the Delhi, Umballa, and Kalka Railway has been issued. The capital of the Company is eight hundred thousand pounds, of which nearly a quarter of a million has been privately subscribed. The Company will receive fifty per cent. of the gross receipts under their working agreement. The Secretary of State, owing to the policy of the Government, cease to guarantee interest.

POLITICAL OFFICER WITH AYUB KHAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 28.

The *Pioneer* states that Mr. Ney Elias will pr obably officiate as Political Agent in charge of Ayub Khan, in place of Captain Evans-Gordon now on eave.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF IRRIGATION.

Colonel Forbes of the North-West Secretariat, acts as Inspector-General of Irrigation *vice* Colonel Home who is going home on short leave.

THE DELHI KALKA RAILWAY.

The prospectus of the Delhi Kalka Railway was issued in London last week with the whole of the capital underwritten. Sir Andrew Clarke is Chairman, and Mr. Keswick, Mr. Robert Miller, and Colonel Filgate are among the Directors.

THE THIBET AND BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITIONS.

The frontier medal with clasps for Thibet and the Black Mountain, will probably be issued to the troops engaged in those expeditions.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

The Government of India has applied to the Home authorities for sanction for the issue of the Crawford Commission. They are now merely waiting to revise the proofs of their report, and will probably break up at the end of this week.

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. Quinton will go direct to Calcutta to take up his appointment in the Legislative Council.

ARRIVAL OF THE 19TH M. I.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 28.

The 19th Madras Infantry from Secunderabad arrived here to-day. The Trooper "Clive" arrived on Saturday. The train was to-day run through the break-water works on to the Groyne break-water, and the men were marched straight on board.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The Bombay Mails of the 11th inst. arrived a Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JAN. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer India homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald left here this morning.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maccarthur arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JAN. 27.

The Austro Hung-Lloyd's S. N. Co's s.s. Poseidon. from Hongkong, left here this evening for Bombay.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 9-16
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 4⅛
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	83
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66½
4½ per cent. „	70½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	42 9-16

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Jan. 28.—The barometer has fallen generally. The only important changes are in Upper India and Beluchistan, where the barometer has fallen rapidly. The fall is greatest at Quetta, where nearly a sixth of an inch of very shallow depression overlies Sind and Beluchistan. The winds are light and irregular in Northern India. Very strong south-east winds are reported in Murree, and moderate in the north. East winds now prevail in Quetta, and the temperature is excessive in the Central Provinces and Central India, where it is seven degrees above normal. There is a slight general disturbance in Upper India, and light showers have fallen in Sind, the Punjab, and Beluchistan. Rawalpindi, Quetta and Murree report half an inch of rain and the weather is unsettled in Upper India due to a general disturbance which at present is most marked in Beluchistan and the north-west frontier. This will hence probably continue to give rain in the Punjab.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 11.

THE Morier incident continues to occupy a large share of public attention, but it is satisfactory to find that, so far as the peoples of Germany and England are concerned, there is no disposition to turn what at bottom is a personal matter into a national quarrel. The "Reptile Press" of the Fatherland has hitherto not been able to seduce the independent journals from the honourable position they took up at the commencement of the scandal, while our own papers have on the whole discussed the question intelligently and without prejudice. Those who hoped that the affair might be allowed to pass away quietly are somewhat alarmed by this morning's news from Berlin that "Prince Bismarck intends shortly to discuss all the incidents connected with the publication of the late Emperor Frederick's Diary in a speech to the Reichstag." It is natural that the Chancellor should wish to explain the circumstances connected with the Geffcken prosecution, which has ended so disastrously for Prince Bismarck; but if what we are daily hearing from Berlin be true he can hardly refer to the release of the learned Professor without going into the whole question of which the long imprisonment of Dr. Geffcken and the merciless attack on Sir Robert Morier appear to be mere subsidiary branches. What the effect on the public mind in Germany and in this country of all this will be it is impossible to say, but the prospect is anything but a pleasant one. The liberation of Dr. Geffcken came as a genuine surprise, as much, it would seem, to Prince Bismarck as to other less exalted persons, and those good-natured optimists who at first imagined an entire change of front on the part of the German Imperial authorities had not to wait long before they were disillusionized. It is an illustration of the way in which this painful controversy is being conducted on one side that something more than doubts have been cast on the mental condition of Dr. Geffcken. There would appear to be no truth in the insinuation; at any rate, he is sane enough to have written a preface for the English translation of his "Pen Sketches of the British Empire," shortly to be brought out by a well-known firm of London publishers. In a postscript to my last letter I referred to the comments at the Foreign Embassies on the French of the letter to Sir R. Morier signed "Maréchal Bazaine." You will see that this phase of the question has excited much comment during the past week. A very curious thing happened. The *Journal des Débats*, a paper well-known throughout Europe as an authority on Continental politics, published an entirely different version of the latter. It seemed that noticing the incorrectness of Bazaine's language they had turned it into good French. Of course, the reptilian scribes made a great deal of capital out of this, and used it as the basis of further unworthy charges against our Ambassador at St. Petersburg. The editor of the *Débats* explains that the letter was published exactly as it reached him from the Havas Agency. It is strange that the London representative of the Agency should have taken the trouble to translate the letter from English into French when the original was before him; and still more strange that the *Débats* seems to have been the only Paris journal to publish the Havas version. That Bazaine should write indifferently in his own language is not wonderful considering that he was almost illiterate. Still it is strange that the phrase *mal imaginée*, to which I made reference last week should have appeared both in Sir R. Morier's letter to Bazaine and in the latter's reply. If it be true, as stated by a semi-official writer that Prince Bismarck has convinced himself of Sir R. Morier's complicity in a plot to bring about the Chancellor's fall, several things which previously were inexplicable may to some extent be accounted for. But it does not explain or condone the indiscriminate mud-flinging set in operation in Germany without regard to the position or sex of its victims. I may say that no one after all that has been said on the subject thinks for a moment that Sir R. Morier is guilty of the accusation originally brought against him, and if our German friends are wise they will make no more suggestions about the recall of that Ambassador from Russia.

There is quite a crop of rumours of forthcoming matrimonial alliances in Royal and Imperial circles, but the only one to which any credence is given, and it is still without official confirmation is the proposed engagement of Princess Alix, youngest daughter of the Grand Duke of Hesse and granddaughter of the Queen to the Czarewitch of Russia. Princess Alix will be seventeen in June next; the Czarewitch a month earlier will attain his twenty-first year. The announcement has created a great deal of interest in this country. This is but natural, as it is obvious that the marriage, if brought about, may have a most important effect on the future relations between England and Russia. The rumour which originated in a Society paper that a young English princess was to be married to a middle-aged Unionist peer was so absurd and improbable that I did not notice it. The report is now generally discredited, and people are wondering how it found its way into the *World*. I heard, by the way, a characteristic story about Mr. Edmond Yates, the other day. One of his intimates who belongs to a pretty numerous class, of which I daresay there are representatives in India, officiously wrote to the editor of the *World*, calling his attention to a number of inaccuracies in that paper. Mr. Yates sent his correspondent a laconic reply—something to this effect:—"My dear——, I have received your letter. If you wish to continue our friendship you will send me no more such communications." Every journalist will admit that the snub, though severe, was richly deserved. The public in India, I fancy, are not so critical and exacting, but there exist fussy people in this country, who, if they saw a comma turned upside down in their newspaper, would immediately write off a complaint to the unfortunate editor.

Of Home politics there is not much to be reported apart from the Irish question, of which, I fancy, people in India as well as in England are becoming tired. Mr. William O'Brien, who is taking the principal part in the agitation in Ireland, is not yet in gaol, but a number of summonses are out against him, and he will probably not be in a position to attend the opening of Parliament. A report, still unconfirmed, is circulating that Mr. Edward Harrington, who is undergoing six months' imprisonment with hard labour, has been deprived of his fine moustache, which made him so remarkable a figure in the House of Commons. The Parnellite organs are very indignant that such a petty advantage should be taken of a political opponent, but if it is the usual practice to treat hard-labour prisoners as Mr. Harrington is said to have been treated, the criticism now directed against Mr. Balfour might perhaps more properly be applied to the magistrate, who passed what is generally admitted to be an unnecessarily harsh sentence and the electorate with whom the responsibility for coercion primarily rests. Mr. Harrison is fortunate in losing only his moustache; had he lived in the good old times Mr. Balfour would have cut off his ears, and he would have shared with Prynne the opprobium of being pelted with rotten eggs as he sat in the pillory.

Dr. Tanner, M.P., and Mr. John O'Connor, M.P., possibly may have reasons for not obeying the summonses issued against them; but it seems to many people here that it would have been more dignified, after the arrangement made some time ago, if they had appeared in the police court without waiting for warrants to be taken out. Lord Salisbury is credited with the remark that the Unionist party during the past few months has been making wonderful progress. A Prime Minister, though he ought to be able to feel the pulse of the public, is, like the rest of us, liable to err, and the Liberals do not admit of course that the cause which their leader in his old age has taken up with all the energy and earnestness of a man of twenty-five is losing ground. Certainly there does seem to be a good deal of apathy at present; it is not confined to Home Rule, but extends to politics generally. That such a state of things should exist is only what always happens after a lengthened consentration of the public mind on one particular class of topics. Parliament has its recess: why should not the public also have their recess? As usual, when the Houses are not sitting, a great deal of gossip is in the air about possible important Ministerial changes. The well-informed regard as unworthy of belief the statement that Mr. W. H. Smith is at the commencement of the Session to step up to another place in order to make way for Lord Hartington as Leader of the House. The rumour is inherently improbable, and my own impression, founded on the best information I can obtain from those who ought to know is that if Mr. Smith's health continues to improve he will resume his old place, as First Lord of the Treasury on the ministerial bench. The Govan election, which will be decided before this letter reaches Bombay, is being fought with considerable spirit on both sides, and whether as the result of what is called "Lord Salisbury's bribe" to the Clyde shipbuilders or the increasing popularity of Sir John Pender, the chances of the Unionist candidate are decidedly more hopeful than they were a week ago. During the last general election and the preceding one there was a great outcry against the Conservative parsons who refused to allow the Liberals the use of village school-rooms. But it seems that this species of intolerance is not confined to one party, the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, son of the G. O. M., having just refused to let the Primrose League meet in the school-room of Hawarden. He was taken to task the other night by Mr. Raikes, although that gentleman's own friends are guilty of the same bigotry. I see that at the rent audit of the Hawarden Castle estate yesterday, Mr. W. H. Gladstone justified the action of his brother on the ground that the Primrose League is "a political faction, which, worked by insidious and objectionable means, tended only to stir up discord." It will be curious to see what the dames have to say in reply to this.

Colonel North, the much-puffed Nitrate King and Commandant of the Tower Hamlets Volunteers or Militia,—I forget which,—denies that for the present he is anxious to obtain a seat in Parliament; but he does not deny that he has offered to contribute £20,000 to the funds of the Conservative party. He is up for the Carlton. Clearly there is a career for millionaires in English as well as American politics.

The *Times* to-day publishes an article bearing out what I wrote several weeks ago on the subject of the Commissioners of the '51 Exhibition and the India Museum. The little scheme of the Commissioners to deprive that institution of its best galleries is not unlikely, I am glad to say, to prove abortive.

The principal London journals will to-morrow publish some papers relating to an inquiry which has been set on foot by Lord Cross among the millers with regard to impurities in Indian wheat. I believe this action has been taken by the Secretary of State at the express request of Lord Reay. I am able to send you a copy of these important documents by the outgoing mail.

A few weeks ago I gave some particulars of the efforts that have been and are being made to establish Corps of Commissionnaires in the colonies mainly as a field for time-expired soldiers quitting the service in India. There is ground for hoping that the movement will in course of time be as popular and successful in Australia as it is at Home; Sir Edward Walter, however, informs me that the work is not so easy as many people might suppose. He explains that the working classes in the colonies having got a very good thing would like to keep it entirely to themselves, and a feeling—not an unnatural one in the circumstances—has sprung up among those who have been ousted and the unemployed generally that the Commissionnaires are, like the Celestials, interlopers. Of course, this was to be expected, and the opposition so far manifested will not do any harm if the employers are firm. And it is to their interests to be so. I am told that the 135 men referred to in my letter are, generally speaking, in full though not permanent employment. Their average wages amount to four shillings a day, and they are, therefore, doing not so badly. Some men prefer this casual work, as it leaves them independent. Sir Edward Walter does not expect to receive much if any work from the Colonial authorities for some time to come. As in England there are in Australia M. P.'s who have to be careful that they do not offend any large section of their constituents. The Commissionnaires will, however, soon get votes, and any soldier in India, who may be thinking of offering his services to the recently-established corps in Sydney, provided he maintains his character, need never fear any want of work.

The rumour that Lord Harris will be your next Governor has been revived, but I am not able at present to confirm the report. It does not seem to be generally known here that Lord Reay's time does not expire until the spring of 1890, and who knows what may happen before then? Still, if the present Government remains in office—and according to existing appearances there is no reason to suppose that they will not—it would occasion no surprise if Lord Harris were selected. Some rather disparaging remarks on the Under-Secretary of State for War were published the other day by an influential country journal, but the writer can scarcely be considered well informed when he refers to his lordship's world-wide fame as a cricketer as a disqualication Only a person entirely ignorant of the requirements of Bombay could have made such a singularly bad shot. However, putting cricket on one side if Lord Harris comes to Bombay, and does as well there as he did as Under-Secretary of State for India, he will make a succesful Governor. Though not a genius, his lordship is a man of average ability, and his capacity for taking pains is almost phenomenal among politicians in these days of hurry and excitement. Moreover, he has comparative youth and good looks on his side—advantages not to be despised in a ruler of men.

There is great delight, I hear, among the peers, at finding themselves in such demand for Colonial Governorships. The Earl of Kimberly, speaking somewhere in the East of England the day before yesterday, referred to the matter; he thinks that if the Colonists wish for nobody, but members of our titled aristocracy to govern them the desire should be gratified. But if this sort of thing continues the life of the Prime Minister for the time being will be rendered almost unbearable by applications for peerages. In this connection I may mention that I have heard surprise expressed in several quarters that your late Viceroy should have been anxious to receive a step in the peerage. How do these people know that his lordship was anxious to obtain a marquisate? It might have been pressed upon him in a way that made refusal impossible. "My dear ——, How can you be such a d——d fool?" was the characteristic reply of Lord Melbourne to an earl who wanted to be created a marquis. According to the late Mr. Hayward, Melbourne used to say that he could understand people being anxious for peerages, but not caring so much about the grade. If he had been still living he would have been puzzled to understand why a short time ago that amiable follower of Mr. Gladstone, Lord Monson, got himself changed into Viscount Oxenbridge. So far at least as the surname is concerned Monson is less prosaic than Oxenbridge. His lordship who acts as whip of the Liberal Party in the Lords is in a sense connected with India. He is married to a sister of your former Commander-in-Chief, Sir Arthur Hardinge. Lady Oxenbridge is a staunch Conservative, and is one of those rare exceptions, where in the Upper Ten Thousand or rather in this age of Nitrate Kings and Silver Bosses from the other side of the Atlantic Upper Fifty Thousand the wife does not adopt the politics of her husband if they happened to be different previous to marriage. Lord Oxenbridge is the owner of that famous Seires desert service which is shortly to be sold, and about which a good deal has been written in some of the papers here. It appears that the reserve price is £10,000. Who but one of the *nouveaux riches* can afford to become the purchaser?

The affairs of the National Liberal Club are still attracting attention. Lord Derby, as I informed you last week, has followed the example of his leader in retiring both from the Club and the Buildings Company, though so recently as Tuesday the *Standard*, the *Telegraph*, and some other papers erroneously stated that his lordship retained his chairmanship of the Board of Directors. The *Telegraph*, at all events, ought to have known better, seeing that one of its proprietors, Mr. H. Lawson, M.P., is a leading director. The Unionist secession from the Club, though only partial, has had the result of largely increasing the number of members, and the Committee, it is said, are obliged to meet fortnightly, instead of monthly, to consider all the applications. Among the candidates I hear are a former President of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Macfadyen, and a late member of the Bombay Council, Sir William Wedderburn. Lord Wolverton, whose name counts for something both financially and politically, is also, I am told, up for election. If the object of the Unionists in withdrawing was to embarrass the Club just as the new subscriptions were becoming due as their opponents declare it has failed, for I hear that the finances are in a thoroughly sound condition. But the expense of keeping up a gigantic establishment like that on the embankment must be enormous. I am told that the rent alone is £12,000! The Club, though on such a vast scale, has only been in existence five years, and it speaks highly for the management that the institution pays so well as it does. Even if it were not self-supporting its importance to the Liberal party is so great that the money would be forthcoming to maintain the Club in its present efficiency.

Here is something that seems calculated rather to shock persons of old-fashioned notions. The Dowager Lady Sandhurst, who may still be remembered by the older generation in Bombay by her former name of Lady Mansfield, is standing as a Radical candidate for the London County Council in one of the parishes on the Surrey side of the Thames, and she has asked the "Black Man," as Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is now jocularly styled by his political friends, to speak at one of her meetings to-night. To an Anglo-Indian far away from, and possibly unconcerned in our party contests, the idea of a *burra mem saheb*, the widow of a distinguished Commander-in-Chief, coming forward to solicit the suffrages of a working-class population and being actively supported by a native of India must appear very singular. Not only is Lady Sandhurst herself a candidate, but her son, an aspiring young peer of Radical principles, is also in the field for another constituency. Generally, the class of men who are seeking election to the future London Parliament are a mediocre and rather an unsatisfactory lot. Their comparative insignificance is emphasized by the candidature in the City of Lord Rosebery. The complaints about the apathy of the average Londoner are not undeserved. He is far more interested in the last new comic song than in the taxation of ground-rents. However, as the day of election approaches a little more interest is being shown in an event which is of profound importance to the dwellers in the Metropolis. Lord Rosebery is strongly supported by the *Times* and other Unionist organs, but a section of the Conservatives are by no means pleased with his candidature, although he stands on non-political grounds and his utterly opposed to the introduction of party into these local fights. All the best men on both sides agree with him, but unfortunately they do not form the majority of the voters. The London County Council, it is to be feared, will not—so far as the bulk of its members are concerned—be greatly in advance of the discredit Metropolitan Board of Works.

The many friends in India of the Earl of Lauderdale (better known on your side as Major Maitland, of the Political Service) will be glad to learn that he has been unanimously elected a Scottish representative peer in the place of the late Earl of Mar and Kellie. Lord Lauderdale, who, it will be remembered, resigned his appointment in India four years ago on succeeding his cousin in the peerage, is, of course, a Conservative. There are in all sixteen Scottish representative peers, and with the exception of the Earl of Airlie, who describes himself as a Liberal Unionist, they all belong to the Tory party. This fact in some degree consoles Scotch Conservatives, for the representative of their country in the House of Commons being almost entirely in the hands of their political opponents.

COLLISION AT SEA.

(FROM A BOMBAY CORRESPONDENT.)

GENOA, JAN. 8.

THE Domenico Balduino, which left Bombay on December 20, had a rather serious collision yesterday about ninety miles from Genoa with another Rubattino vessel. The peculiarity of the accident was that it happened in the open sea, in broad daylight, and in perfectly fair weather. The Italia was the name of the other ship. As she was on her way from Bastia in Corsica to Leghorn, her course crossed that of the Domenico Balduino nearly at right angles. It was evident at three o'clock yesterday afternoon that the two vessels were converging on the same point, and that they were rapidly approaching each other. But it is not likely that any one on board either of the two vessels anticipated the possibility of a collision in the open sea. In fact, if the two ships had tried to come into collision, it would have needed considerable skill in steering to have effected that object. However, the unexpected happened. It was doubtful, when the critical moment approached, whether the Italia was going to pass in front or behind the Domenico. She chose the middle course and steered right into the larboard side of the large vessel near the stern. A prolonged crash was heard, and everybody rushed to see what had happened. It was found that some thirty feet of the side of the Domenico had been more or less damaged by the prow of the Italia. The bulwarks for this distance were entirely shattered, and the rent in the side where the Italia's prow first struck went down a little below the floor of the saloon and cabins. The full force of the collision came upon a cabin in the rear of the saloon which had fortunately been vacated at Naples. This cabin was entirely wrecked by the rent in the iron side of the ship. After the collision the two ships remained for some time together in order that they might be able to help each other if necessary. On board the Domenico we soon satisfied ourselves that, though we had had a narrow escape, there was no danger of our going to the bottom. The hatchways were opened, and it was seen that no water was entering the hold and the crack in the ship's side was found not to reach the water-line. On deck, however, the scene was sufficiently alarming. The crew were busily engaged carrying away the *debris* of broken pieces of iron and shivered wood. One of the davits supporting the boat on the larboard side near the stern was torn away, and the boat it supported lay on the deck with its side staved in. The iron pillars supporting the corner of the hurricane deck were broken. Just in front of the door of the smoking room lay a figure with a turreted head representing Italy. This was the figure-head of the Italia, which had broken off and fallen prostrate on our deck. The Italia, after waiting some time, enquired by flag signals whether we wanted any assistance. The reply was that we needed none: so she proceeded on her course to Leghorn. How much damage she had suffered, we could only conjecture; but we saw that her prow was broken nearly to the water's edge. After her departure the rent in the side of our ship was rapidly patched up with wood and plaster and further defended by old mattrasses, in case the calm sea might become rougher before we reached our destination. However, the weather fortunately continued good and we got to Genoa safely at half-past eleven last night. But the collision might have been very disastrous. Had the prow of the Italia been perpendicular instead of sloping, the side of the Domenico Balduino would have been opened far lower down, and she might have been sunk. But fortunately the prow that drove into us was pointed, and its destructive power was therefore all expended above the water line. I should mention before concluding that the Domenico had already had a slight collision in the Suez Canal, where the prow of the Ganges swept away a portion of the iron balustrade over the bulwark near the stern. In neither of the two accidents, as far as we passengers could judge, was the captain or the officers of the Domenico Balduino in any way to blame. The latter more serious collision will doubtless be the subject of very careful inquiry in Italy.

WRITING from India to *Truth* about Sir F. Roberts' tour, a correspondent says:—

After spending two days in visiting the Attock positions and neighbourood Sir F. Roberts' party reached Rawul Pindi on Wednesday, December 5, and became the guests of Sir Thomas Baker. The 5th was spent in riding over the position selected for the entrenched camp and on the 6th manœuvres in defence of Rawul Pindi were executed by the force in barracks and camp at Rawul Pindi, namely, nine regiments of cavalry, eleven batteries, and nineteen regiments of foot. Sir F. Roberts' party broke up that day, Sir Charles Dilke leaving for Cairo and Generals Giles and Chapman for down country. Ayub Khan was present by his own wish at the review on the 6th, and Sir Thomas Baker introduced the victor of Maiwand to the avenger of Maiwand, for they had "never met" in a social sense, though they had met in a battle.

RETURN OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT TO POONA.

ON Sunday at 2-30 p.m., their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Poona from Hyderabad by special train. They were accompanied by the Grand Duke and Duchess of Oldenburg, the Count and Countess of Hohenau, Lieut.-Col. A. W. R. Becher, Equerry to His Royal Highness, and Surgeon-Major R. Keith. Colonel Portman, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, and Mr. Pendlebury, District Traffic Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, also came down by the same train. Mr. Furdoonjee Jamsetjee, Private Secretary to H. E. Sir Asman Jah, and Syed Ali Belgrami, the Home Secretary, accompanied their Royal Highnesses in the train. After luncheon His Royal Highness presented them with photographs of himself and Her Royal Highness, and entrusted them with letters to His Highness the Nizam and H. E. the Minister, expressing very graciously the great pleasure experienced by their Royal Highnesses during their visit to Hyderabad.

THE VOLUNTEER DAY AT BARODA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, JAN. 25.

THE annual Volunteer Day at Baroda came off last Friday. Very early that morning the Volunteers of the B. B. and C. I. Railway assembled at the Range to compete for the different matches. It will not be out of place here to mention that H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda gave Rs. 75 towards it, and it was divided into four prizes, the first of which was Rs. 40, won by Volunteer Odwell, who has greatly improved in his firing, and promises to become the *crack* shot of the Corps. The second was Rs. 30, won by Corporal C. Watson, and the third and fourth were won by Corporal D'Cruz and Sergeant Lovejoy respectively. The former was once the *crack* shot, but of late he has greatly fallen off. The officers of the Corps added Rs. 25 to the Gaekwar's Prize, making it Rs. 100. All the matches were competed for, except the "Consolation," which was left out for want of time.

At 9-30 that night the long-expected ball came off. Besides the Volunteers and the Barodaites, many people came down from Bombay, Bulsar, Surat, Broach, and Ahmedabad. I give the names of most of the people who were present:—Captain Littledale, Captain Lynde, Lieutenant and Mrs. Frankland, Lieutenant Greaves, Captain and Mrs. Francis, Lieut. Milne, Mr. Clifton, Captain Chisholm, General and Mrs. Devine, Misses M. and C. Devine, Master T. Devine, Col.-Sergt. and Mrs. Henry, Sergt.-Instructors Henderson and Newberry, Prof. and Misses Philipps, Lieut. J. Devine, Vol. and Mrs. Raitt, Vol. and Mrs. Hebberd, Vol. and Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Collins, Misses E. and S. Collins, Vol. G. Collins, Vol. Fernandes, Corpl. D'Cruz, Vol. R. D'Cruz, Corpl. C. Watson, Vol. Odwell, Vol., Mrs., and Miss Robinson, Vol. Young, Volr., Mrs, and Miss Bennett, Vol. J. Counsell, Corpl. Dart, Mrs. McCulloch, Sergt. and Mrs. Lovejoy, Mrs. Buck and three Misses Buck, and Messrs. Morley and J. Watson. Vol. Hebberd, who was the master of ceremonies for the evening, conducted his duties most satisfactorily. Dancing commenced at 9-30, and supper was announced at midnight.

The supper was managed by Mrs. Henry, and great praise is due to her for arranging the tables so tastefully. Refreshments were not wanting. Captain Littledale proposed the health of the Gackwar, which was heartily pledged, and many appropriate speeches were made. Two very good songs were sung by Lieutenant Frankland, one of which, "Artful Joe," created much laughter. Songs were also sung by Volunteers Counsell and Rose and Sergeant-Instructor Newberry, which were much appreciated. "God save the Queen" was played at 5 o'clock the next morning by the Gaekwar's band, when everything was over.

MR. SPENCER'S PARACHUTE DESCENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice in your account of Mr. Spencer's balloon descent that you report the time taken in going up (by me not, Mrs. Symons as you put it) as 38·36 seconds, and the time taken coming down as one minute and a quarter. You are nearly correct as to the descent. It took by my chronometer stop watch exactly 38¾ seconds. My watch stops by 1-5th of a second, and this is as close as several of us who saw the watch could tell. But I think you are under-estimating the time taken in the descent. It was more than 1¼ minutes from the time of the parachute expanding to the time the aeronaut disappeared behind the trees to us spectators in the enclosure. It is difficult to say exactly, but I think it took over 2 minutes from the time the aeronaut threw himself off the balloon to his touching "mother earth," as he called it.

It would interest many of us to hear how Mr. Spencer fixed upon 1,760 feet as the height of his ascent. Did he take an aneroid, and had he a self-registering aneroid? Please note the time taken in ascending 1,760 feet is faster than many race-horses can gallop.—Yours, &c.

January 28. N. S. SYMONS.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN BOMBAY

THE Municipal Commissioner declared last evening the results of the Municipal elections held on Thursday last in the Fort, Girgaum, Mandvie, Parel, and Mahim wards. The results of the remaining wards, Bholeshwar and Byculla, are not yet ready. In the Fort ward there were eight candidates, of whom the first six have been elected. An asterisk denotes the names of new members of the Corporation. The names of the candidates are given below in their order:—

FORT WARD.

1. Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas.
*2. Mr. D. E. Watcha.
3. Mr. K. M. Shroff.
4. Mr. E. F. Underwood.
*5. Mr. Framji Dorabji Divecha.
6. Mr. J. R. Duxbury.
7. Mr. Burjorji Sorabji Shroff.
8. Mr. Nowroji Nanabhoy Katrak.

MANDVIE WARD,

In the Mandvie ward there were ten candidates and eight seats, the first eight being elected:

*1. Mr. Fazulbhoy Jomabhoy Lalji.
*2. Mr. Rahimtulla Khairaz.
3. Mr. A. M. Dharamsee.
4. Mr. J. A Seth.
*5. Dr. Acacio G. Viegas.
6. Hon. R. M. Sayani.
7. Mr. Vandrawandas Parshotumdas.
*8. Mr. Narotum Gordhundas.
9. Mr. C. F. Underwood.
10. Mr. Bomonji Pheroshaw.

GIRGAUM WARD.

In the Girgaum ward there were five vacancies and eight candidates whose names are given below in their order.

1. Dr. R N. Khory.
*2. Dr. Bhalchundar Krishna.
*3. Mr. Meherjeebhoy R. Setna.
4. Mr. Jamsetji P. Kapadia.
5. Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar.
6. Mr. Mulji Bhowanidas.
7. Mr. Eknath R. Kote.
8. Mr. Manekshaw J. Talyarkhan.

PAREL WARD.

In the Parel ward there were three candidates and two vacancies, the first two gentlemen being elected:—

1. Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy.
*2. Mr. Bhagwandas Narotumdas.
3. Mr. Kharshedji N. Wadia.

MAHIM WARD.

In the Mahim ward there were three candidates and two seats, the first two being declared:—

1. Mr. Parshotumdas Manguldas.
2. Mr. J. F. Fernandes.
3. Mr. J. C. Cama.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says:—I hear that Lord Dufferin was pressed to deal before his departure with the burning question of the future fate of Sind, and to settle it once for all; but he preferred that so important an administrative question should be settled only after long reflection and in a careful manner. Accordingly it was left to Lord Lansdowne. But I am told that the views of all parties concerned—of the Punjab and Bombay officials, of those of Sind itself, and, most important of all, of those of the military authorities—are before the Government of India, which has now all the materials for coming to a conclusion.

LORD REAY IN RAJPUTANA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CHITTOOR, JAN. 26.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES Lord and Lady Reay having left Jodhpore at mid-day on the 20th, after a comfortable journey, arrived at Chittoor at 1-15 p.m. on the 21st. As the train rolled into the station, it could be seen that all preparations had been made for a princely welcome. A camp of many tents and a shamiana had been pitched, a salute was being fired, a guard-of-honour of H. H. the Maharana's own troops was drawn up, with a band playing "God save the Queen." Many sowars and servants in the Oodeypore palace livery were there. All these, with an elephant, some camels, and the usual picturesque and motley crowd, contributed to the gaiety of the scene.

Mr. Manners Smith and Mr. Biddulph, officers in the service of the State, were on the platform to receive Lord and Lady Reay, who at once drove off in a barouche, followed by the rest of the party in a large brake to the shamiana, where a sumptuous luncheon, under the direction of Mr. Peliti, of Calcutta and Bombay, was served. Immediately after the luncheon, the whole party started in the same carriages, both drawn by four horses to Minar, a distance of 40 miles, where another luxurious camp, shamiana, and dinner awaited them.

The country, except for its occasional tanks, is barren and monotonous, and it is impossible to realize what Oodeypore is until you come quite into it. All arrangements for the night's halt at Minar were admirable, and every one turned out for an early start at 7 a.m. The last 30 miles were traversed under the three hours, their Excellencies being met three miles out of the city by Colonel Miles, Political Resident, Dr. Ffrench Mullen, the Dewan of Oodeypore, and the Rao of Bedla, and now the beauty of Oodeypore began to show itself. The town lies surrounded by hills and surmounted by the splendid palace, which stands on a higher level overlooking and yet in the midst of the city, so as, in some respects, to recall the effect of Windsor Castle. But not until you come to the palace and look from its verandah and from the marble terrace outside do you become aware of the beautiful lake and its island palaces, which have so often been described and yet which so few Indian travellers have been lucky enough to see, the place being such a long way off the beaten track of globe-trotters. At 12 noon His Highness the Maharana came to pay his State visit to Lord Reay in the handsome reception-room of the more modern part of the palace, which is called the English Palace, and in which Lord and Lady Reay were most comfortably accommodated, the staff being in tents on the terrace and in the court of the palace.

Half an hour after the Maharana's visit to Lord Reay, His Excellency went in State with Colonel Miles and the staff to visit the Maharana. This visit took place in the fine Durbar hall of the old palace, and was a most picturesque and imposing scene. Many Sirdars of ancient Rajput families were in attendance, among whom was the Rao of Bedla, holding in his hand the sword of honour presented to his father by the British Government in recognition of the great and signal services he rendered in rescuing and sheltering a number of English ladies and children from Neemuch during the mutiny.

In the afternoon His Excellency went for a walk through the city with Colonel Miles. Lady Reay and the rest of the party went all round the lake in boats, visiting and thoroughly inspecting the beautiful little palaces, the Jug Mundir and Jug Newas, in the latter of which tea had been provided. Nothing could exceed the beauty of the evening lights and shadows on the mountains and lake, and the likeness to Scotch and Italian lake scenery could not fail to be remarked upon.

The Maharana arrived at the palace at the end of dinner in time for the toast of the Queen-Empress, and then everybody moved up to the roof of the palace, where a nautch, consisting of about 50 girls, most picturesque and less monotonous than the ordinary nautch, completed the day's entertainment.

Next morning, the 23rd, Lord and Lady Reay visited several of the local institutions, accompanied by Colonel Miles, Dr. Shepherd, and other gentlemen. First they visited the State school for boys and girls. This association, though the sexes are kept apart, is not regarded as satisfactory, and it will, we believe, be shortly reformed. The school is very well attended, in fact it is overcrowded—a fact which proves that the desire for education is not an unmixed evil. It has an English lady, Miss Waddington, as mistress, and under her direction useful instruction in needlework is given to the girls. The boys are taught from the lowest to the highest grades, and there are some of singular quickness of perception among them who answered Lord Reay's questions very intelligently. There is also a Sanskrit class, to which Lord Reay's attention was specially drawn. The Resident and the other English gentlemen are on the School Committee, and the state of the school must be very gratifying to them. After the inspection Lord Reay addressed the students as follows:—

I have been much interested in this school and in the well-directed effort of H. H. the Maharana to secure a proper education to his subjects, on which the advance of his State depends. The Sanskrit department is rightly placed in juxtaposition with the English department. H. H. evidently wishes to keep up old traditions, ancient methods, and if thoroughness is achieved in the Sanskrit department we have nothing to complain of. Any contribution made by Oodeypore to Sanskrit learning will be welcomed by Sanskrit students elsewhere. For administrative purposes, however, H. H. has felt the need of English teaching, and the results are very satisfactory. It is a great advantage to this school that it has gained the support of the distinguished Resident and of his predecessors, and in Dr. Shephard it has a watchful guardian, whose advice will be most valuable. In the seclusion of these beautiful hills the student must find it easy to devote himself to his work and the teacher must warm to his work. Young

an opportunity has occurred, and heartily avail myself of it to express my thanks to your Excellency for the trouble you have taken in coming down such a long way to Oodeypore. I cannot conclude this without specially expressing my thanks to Lady Reay for her kind presence among us to-night. I am very glad to hear that Her Excellency takes a lively interest in the welfare of the women of the country, and particularly in supplying medical aid to the female sex—a measure so philantropically set on foot by Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin, whose name will always be remembered in India with love and gratitude. I sincerely hope that your Excellency and Lady Reay have enjoyed your visit to my territory, and I trust that your Excellencies will again give me the pleasure of a second visit as soon as you may find it convenient. Now, ladies and gentlemen, before I sit down I have to discharge the pleasant duty of proposing to you a toast which, I am sure, all those who are assembled in this hall to-night will drink with the utmost enthusiasm, i.e., the health of my worthy and distinguished guests, Lord and Lady Reay.

H. E. the Governor replied as follows :—

Your Highness, Colonel Miles, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—In returning thanks for the kind words addressed to us by H. H. the Maharana, I wish again to express my deep gratitude for the friendly hospitality which we have received at his hands. In the seclusion of these hills, in the unrivalled beauty of the surroundings of this palace, in the most picturesque scenery on which our eye rests with a sense of ever-increasing admiration, it has been a pleasure to us to find a ruler as manly as he is virtuous, who does not rest satisfied with the splendid inheritance which has fallen to his lot, but who wishes to improve the conditions of his subjects. In his educational efforts I wish His Highness every success. The few towns I have visited have such a plentiful supply of hospitals, under such skilful management, and with the Maharana's support Dr. Ffrench Mulleno Dr. Shephard, and Mrs. Lanorgan perform their duties under the happiest auspices. There is in a certain scene a charm in keeping such a charming spot as this inaccessible, and I can well understand that the Maharanas share Ruskin's views as to the desecration which the sound of the whistle of a railway engine would create. But not only the pleasure which future pilgrims to Oodeypore will enjoy must be taken into account in opening up communications, but also the increased prosperity of the country, which is largely dependent on improved means of locomotion. I am very sorry that I shall not witness the unveiling of the statue of the Queen-Empress, which will be a most fitting tribute to the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign by one of her most loyal allies. The Maharana has kindly asked me to pay another visit to Oodeypore. What is applied to Naples is applicate to Oodeypore also : "See Oodeypore and then you can die." I shall certainly treasure this visit among my pleasantest recollections, and I wish His Highness a long and a happy life.

The display of fireworks which followed was very effective, the fire balloons especially so.

Next day Lord and Lady Reay, accompanied by Dr. Irving and Captain Hamilton, left early in order to visit the ruins of Chitoor, followed later by the remainder of the party. The whole visit passed off most pleasantly, and to their courteous host and those who so ably assisted him the thanks of all are due.

His Excellency and Lady Reay arrived in Bombay on the morning of the 27th, having travelled through from Chitoor.

ENGLAND AND THE LAKE NYASSA REGION.

THE *Standard* remarks that it is beginning to be clearly seen, in well-informed circles, that the Soudan, and even the East African blockade, must temporarily yield precedence to the consideration of our position in the Lake Nyassa region. The article then proceeds :—

We are sorry to say that the growing friction between Great Britain and Portugal in that quarter threatens to become acute, and the encouragement which will be afforded to their local officials by the despatch of a serious Portuguese expedition will bring matters to a head. The crisis is really a momentous one, and its issue will decide the destiny of Nyassaland for good or evil. It cannot much longer remain unrecognized by her Majesty's Government, and we are only expressing the general feeling when we say that, if diplomatic adjustment fails, Lord Salisbury must not hesitate to adopt the vigorous action which is demanded, not only by British interests, but by the cause of civilization itself. The question has been left open long enough, and recent events show that this country has gained nothing by its indecision and delay. An impression has been, on the contrary, created that the British Government are disposed to recede, or to allow themselves to be deflected, from a well-defined and matured policy.

It is then pointed out that the key to the situation is the course of the Zambesi, the great river of Eastern Africa, which affords an easier and more practicable water-way into the heart of Africa than its rivals, the statelier Congo or the historic Nile. No land-route can compete with it for giving access to the Great Lakes.

But, although the only outposts along this line are the stations of British missionaries or depots of a British trading company, Portugal has no hesitation in claiming jurisdiction over it. Nor does the effrontery end there. Portuguese pretensions are, indeed, ambitious. It is still a nice point in international law (and a dangerous one, as Sir Henry Maine acutely pointed out) how far the claims of a Power extend over a savage country in virtue of her occupation of the seaboard. But the Government of Lisbon has no doubt of the proper interpretation ; and the possession of such tolerably well-ordered provinces as Angola and Benguela on the Atlantic, and of the settlements of Quillimane and Mozambique on the east coast, has suggested a sovereignty over the whole vast region which stretches from ocean to ocean, though nothing has been done, on the east coast at any rate, to support this pretension. The few inland posts once established have decayed since Livingstone caught the Governor of the last of them red-handed at the head of a slavegang. A just dislike of Portuguese interference on the part of the natives has also closed the Shire Islands to them in recent years, though no obstacles have been placed in the way of other explorers ; while the only effort to save the country from the irruption of anarchy was made the other day by the British missionaries and traders, who repulsed the Arab marauders from the head of Lake Nyassa. Yet the Portuguese effect to treat travellers in the interior as residents in their own territory. When Professor Drummond returned from Lake Tanganyika, in 1887, he was requested, with a delightful irony, by the officials at Quillimane to pay several hundred reis for the protection accorded him. We believe that the Scotch scientist succeeded in overpersuading the officials by judicious arguments. But instructions from home have determined them to exact this poll tax. They seem prepared to go to even greater lengths. Quite recently a steamer of the African Lakes Company was impounded for not trading under the Portuguese flag. The truth is that a great ferment is going on just now at Lisbon. Memories of her old colonial empire, which once promised so splendidly, float before the vision of Portugal. The East is lost to her. But the case is different in Africa. Here they think they see an undoubted opportunity for retrieving some of their past prosperity. They are certainly earnest in their intentions. Besides the considerable expedition which is gathering at Mozambique to carry the Portuguese name into the interior, measures are being taken to connect the Eastern and Western settlements ; and a subsidized line of steamers to ply between Loanda and Mozambique has been established at a considerable cost, and in defiance of economical considerations.

Whether encouraged by our irresolution in the past, or relying on the jealousy felt of us in certain quarters, the Lisbon Government has adopted a very obstinate attitude, and persists in its preposterous demands.

The affectation of a title to Lake Nyassa is particularly ludicrous. That great lake was first discovered—and it is a reflection which touches Scotch patriotism nearly—by Livingstone, and by Livingstone, moreover, acting in the capacity of a British Consul. The expedition which he conducted was the outcome of the deliberate policy of successive Foreign Ministers, and since his death a Consular officer has always upheld to some extent the semblance of our authority in the country. British missionaries have gained the confidence of the natives ; and British planters have proved that the Dark Continent is capable of yielding other products than ivory, with its concomitant of slave porterage. It is a little too much to suppose that all this record can be obliterated by the simple expedient of employing a chartographer at Lisbon to colour the districts in question Portuguese upon the Royal Atlas. Obstruction on the coast is now being resorted, to for the purpose of giving the claim validity, and that sort of thing cannot be allowed to pass. A fact of somewhat sinister significance shows that no time must be lost in causing our voice to be heard. The Portuguese have already made over a portion of their imaginary rights on the north of Lake Nyassa to Germany, and serious international difficulties may occur if the process is allowed to go on before their title-deeds to the region are subjected to a searching investigation.

LORD C. BERESFORD AND SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN ON THE NAVY.

THE annual dinner of the members of the Beresford Constitutional Club was held on Friday night Jan, 4, at the Portman Rooms, Baker street. Lord Charles Beresford occupied the chair, and amongst those present were the Earl of Fife, Sir Lepel Griffin, Sir R. Hanson, Mr. F. Seager Hunt, M. P.

"The Queen" having been duly honoured, the chair. man next proposed "The Prince and Princess of Wales, and all the members of the Royal Family," and spoke of the hearty manner in which all the members did their duty. The Duke of Edinburgh did his duty well. His Royal Highness had been a comrade of his, and if ever the Duke was called upon, the country would be proud of the way in which he would perform his duty. The Duke of Connaught also, in India, was doing his duty faithfully, and so all the members of the Royal Family were fulfilling the work which fell to them.

Sir Lepel Griffin proposed "Our National Defences."

He had very great pleasure, he said, in proposing the toast, which was not to him an incongruous task, although his particular duties of late years were more in the way of making and preserving peace than engaging in war. He had been associated with the British Army both in times of peace and in the actual field ; and he had the honour of directing some of the most dashing regiments that served the Queen. They also had the satisfaction of knowing that the Volunteers were always with them, who held aloft the torch of patriotism of devotion, and self-sacrifice, and so long as that great army of citizen soldiers existed, only fools and cowards could doubt the future of their country. (Cheers.) In connection with that branch of the service, Colonel Stuart Knox could never be forgotten. In every time of danger the sword was king of the pen, and it was right it should be so. The deeds of generals were remembered when those of Steamer were forgotten. The last two statues erected in London had been to two generals, alike in some parts of their character, and only differing in their fate ; one, the Great Duke, buried beneath the dome of St. Paul's. by the Thames, amid the sorrow of the whole nation, the bones of the other lying bleaching on African sands. But they must not think that Gordon was any the less enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen. (Cheers.) They must not be satisfied with only building Gordon a statue ; they must never let their children forget the pathetic story of Gordon's devotion and self-sacrifice—a story unexampled in the history of our latter days. Turning to the Navy, he thought they might accept Lord Charles Beresford's opinion that for the efficiency of the Navy £20,000,000 was required. He confessed that he was astonished at the moderation of the request, and he wished that the request had been for fifty millions. The danger was that no Government in England, whether Conservative or Liberal was sufficiently Democratic to understand how deeply stirred the hearts of Englishmen were upon the question. No Government could know how great was the Englishman's devotion and self-sacrifice. It seemed to him at the present time the Government was like a bank manager engaged in scraping up money for a reserve, and neglecting a few bolts and bars, so that one fine morning he found the premises had been broken into and all his cash gone. Who would benefit if a penny was taken off the income-tax, and £200,000,000 was asked for the ransom of England ? There were some gentlemen present who would be called upon to pay £20,000 each for their ransom. At the close of the long war which built up the British Empire, there was bequeathed to future generations a debt of nearly £900,000,000, and, if they bequeathed more to posterity, still they endowed them with railways, electricity, the phonograph, the telephone, and penny newspapers. (Cheers.) What could they want more ? What they should guard for posterity was this—they should take care to hand down to their descendants the same glorious heritage which they had received from their fathers ; and what a heritage was that ? Some of them had wandered all over the globe, and had seen, as he had seen, the great dominions of England ; every cape had its story, every one had seen a fight, and every one a victory. Yet this great Empire, whose shores were washed by every sea, was exposed to every kind of danger, and to enemies of every sort, and it could only be by the courage of her sons that Empire could be maintained. He entreated them not to allow it, by their supineness to fall asunder. They must insist upon the Government giving the country such a Navy as Lord Charles Beresford had demanded—one that could hold its own in the face of a world in arms. Shame fall on him who dragged the defence of the country into the murky atmosphere of politics. (Applause). It was for the men of Marylebone, and such as Lord Charles Berasford was to see that the old song should still be true of Britain in the future as it was in the past, and not a ghostly refrain—"Rule Britannia ! Britannia rules the waves." (Cheers.)

Lord Charles Beresford in responding for "The Navy," said :—

He had received the greatest encouragement in the course he had thought it his duty to pursue with regard to the Navy. The most important question of the day was the strength of the fleet ; and the next was to have a definite scheme of action for a time of war. They ought not to be content until they had a fleet capable of meeting any two fleets upon the seas belonging to two foreign nations. The battle-ships which they were building in 1859 cost from £90,000 to £120,000 each, and one could be built in eighteen months ; but now each ship cost nearly a million of money, and occupied four years in the building. What was the rate of insurance they were paying now, in the cost of their Navy, compared with what it was thirty years ago ? At that time their import and exports were valued at £375,000,000s but now they had reached £660,000,000. Thirty year, ago about one-tenth of the bread consumed by the people came from over the sea ; now two-thirds of what was eaten was imported. Men said it was all right with regard to the food, because, under the Declaration of Paris, they could carry on their trade under neutral flags ; but how would that work with their property in foreign bottoms, with foreign captains and sailors, and a prize court to decide the rights of the parties ? What he wanted was that they should be prepared, so that their future commercial relations might not have to be made secure in a panic. They had better stick to their own ships, and make their feet what it ought to be. (Cheers.) Then they must have a definite plan ; it was no use postponing a plan until war had broken out. The Naval manœuvres which had recently taken place had at last really opened the eyes of the people of England to their position. When Parliament again met, he should move a resolution which would force the House to consider the question seriously. What he intended to propose was, "That this House of Commons is of opinion that the fleet of England should be strong enough to defend its shores, its commerce, and insure the effectual and certain delivery of its food supply again the fleets of two nations combined, one of which should be France." (Cheers.) He had no doubt that the House would pass such a resolution. After a brief reference to the manner in which shells improperly filled were sent out with their artillery, and the way in which bayonets and swords bent, and no one was brought to task for such delinquency, the Chairman closed by earnestly entreating his hearers not to let the question as to the state of their fleet be allowed to sleep again. (Loud cheers.)

LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

THE position of manufacturers in North and East Lancashire is much worse than it was three months ago, says a *Times'* correspondent. The margin has disappeared for most makes, and losses are being sustained. The spinners are in a strong position, and it is probable that they will have good results in the present quarter. The increase of weaving sheds during the past two years has been considerable, while there has been no appreciable development of spinning. The volume of production is immense, and it is very probable that many of the sheds will have to be put on short time. The operatives are proceeding earnestly with the movement to secure legislation to put a stop to excessive steaming and over-sizing in weaving sheds. They allege that the health of the hands is seriously affected, and that the death-rate is increased. In Blackburn over 40,000 signatures have been attached to the petition ; in Preston, over 12,000 ; in Burnley, over 30,000 ; and in other districts many thousands of signatures are appended. Deputations will wait upon candidates at the next Parliamentary election to secure their support to the object of the operatives. Despite the extension of weaving-sheds has not stopped, for at the present time over 3750 looms are being gaited up for work at new places in Lancashire. As a rule, the dividends at the manufacturing companies' mills have been most unsatisfactory for the past quarter ; some few have sustained losses. There is a talk among operative spinners that if the spinning trade improves to the extent expected during the present year, they will demand back the 10 per cent. they state they are below working rates of 1876, when the cotton trade was prosperous. There are great complaints as to the quality of this year's cotton, and several disputes have arisen, but there are no serious strikes.

LADY CONNEMARA.

THE *World* publishes the following particulars of the Connemara incident which must be taken with a certain amount of reserve, conflicting as they do with the details published in our columns at the time which showed that great sympathy for Lady Connemara was felt in Madras :—

The quarrel which led to the separation of Lord and Lady Connemara is one of old standing. Lady Connemara has not good health, and from the time she went to Madras she has been obliged, in a greater or lesser degree, to take narcotics to induce sleep, as she suffers terribly from the mosquitoes. Lady Eva Quinn Lord Connemara's niece, went with her husband, Captain Quinn Lord Connemara's A. D. C., to help her aunt and Lord Connemara in any social matter, such as entertaining or taking Lady Connemara's place when she was not well. Lady Connemara from the first took a violent jealous dislike to Lady Eva, who was very popular, and of whom every one in society was very fond ; and after sometime the relations between them became so strained, that Captain Quinn resigned his appointment, and he and Lady Eva were coming home. Lady Connemara had insisted that Lady Eva should not go and live at any of the Governor's houses, and Lord Connemara, feeling that Lady Eva's stay was so short, agreed with his niece that it had better be so ; and for the last six weeks Lady Eva stayed at Coonoor, while her husband was with Lord Connemara on his tour, at the house of Colonel Mears, a well-known officer in Madras, and on leaving him came to Madras for two nights before her departure for England.

Knowing that Lady Connemara was in the Hills, Lady Eva asked her uncle for permission to stay those two nights at Government House, to which he consented, and she came. Suddenly, without any warning, Lady Connemara, who had been at Ootacamund, appeared in the evening, and insisted on Lady Eva being turned out of the house, and drew up a paper of conditions and arrangements regarding a variety of things which she presented to Lord Connemara as an ultimatum, expressing her determination if he refused to sign it to leave Government House. Lord Connemara, who through the whole affair acted in a most kind, though somewhat weak, way, at last summoned up courage and refused, after consultation with his friends, and Lady Connemara left Government House, accompanied by Surgeon-Major Briggs, who conducted her to the hotel, where, having arranged for her reception and that of her servants he left her. Lord Connemara was much helped and advised by Lord and Lady Jersey, who fortunately happened to be on a visit to him, and the result of their consultations and advice was that Lady Connemara after remaining eight days at the hotel, returned to Government House, Lady Eva and her husband having also sailed for England.

There has been *no question* of any kind save this in dispute between Lord and Lady Connemara, and the misfortune of the matter is that from the first Lord Connemara acted with a tenderness and forbearance that amounted to weakness. Lady Connemara's health while in England prevented her going much into society, and she was little known, but their friends know how very difficult at times she was to get on with.

THE GERMANS AND DAMARALAND.

THE Louise Alfred arrived in Table Bay, South Africa, on Dec. 18, from Walwich Bay, bringing a report of a meeting held on Oct. 30, at Okanhandja, between Kamaherero, Chief of the Damaras, supported by his chiefs and people, and Dr. Goering, the German Imperial Magistrate, with Herr Franken, and the German missionaries, Diehl and Icht, and Mr. R. Lewis, the agent of the Damara people and Concessionnaire of the rights throughout the country disputed by Germany.

The object of the meeting was to decide between the rival claims of the German West African Colonisation Company and Mr. Lewis. After Kamaherero's opening remarks, in which he maintained adherence to old friends and obligations, and disapproval of the new order of things, Dr. Goering, speaking, as he said, in the name of the German Emperor, maintained that he came not to ask concessions, but, after the Cape Government had twice declined responsibility for the country, to make a contract of friendship and protection.

Kamaherero then, speaking in reply to Dr. Goering, said :—"Whenever you big men come to me, you always bring strife. I think this talk about payment for concessions is but a pitfall for my destruction." Speaking to the missionary, Diehl, he said :—"I have been accused of spilling the blood of Romish missionaries. They came here, and I advised them to remain, but, owing to the opposition shown by you German missionaries, they went on. You (Herr Diehl) took some of my people, went to their residence at Omarura, and broke open their door with a hatchet. These people were driven from there by you, and afterwards went into Ovampoland, and there they were murdered. You drove them away, not I."

Herr Diehl made no reply, and Kamaherero continued :—"When you, Goering, came with Butner war was raging. I told you we would not speak then about the country. That day we were busy with dead and wounded. We did drink your drink and smoke your tobacco, and thought you would have gone away and come back later. We had then the intention of being connected with the English. I expected my friend Palgrave (formerly Cape Commissioner) would have returned ; but we have heard nothing since. We did not understand each other. That day I gave you a white ox ; you went away leaving it behind. I know why you (Dr. Goering) go about like this. It is because I have not given you power to act. I have heard of your laws, and I am thirsting for the English. I ask you what did you ask me for ?" Dr. Goering made no reply, and, after a pause, Kamaherero resumed :—"It is Diehl's cheating I want you to speak of. Butner accused me of giving my ground away to the Germans, but I denied it. The English say I have sold the country for a sack of rice. I deny having done so."

Tyinyonge (the commander of the native forces) then spoke, saying, "If you came here for a protectorate treaty, why do you want the mines ? You have not helped us. Your things are all one-sided. Lewis's are otherwise. I ask, where is the protectorate ? We thought you would assist us when attacked. What sore of protectorate is this ? We still want protection." Mr. Lewis, addressing Kamaherero, then said, "Do you recognise these two documents and remember their contents and did you sign them ?" Kamaherero and his people answered that they did, and had given them to Mr. Lewis before seeing Dr. Goering. Tyinyonge again accused Dr. Goering of simply being in quest of minerals, and that he had not endeavoured to stop strife, nor had he the power to do so. Dr. Goering said that with regard to Mr. Lewis's concessions he thought that the white people living in the country might have sent him a letter that such were in existence.

Solomon Aponda and Tyinyonge bore witness to the genuineness of Mr. Lewis's deeds, and stated that the nation would hold him to them. In reply to Mr. Hall, who compared the German Gold Law and the treaty published, and questioned Dr. Goering's authority to demand prospecting licenses, the German magistrate said that the law which reserved all minerals in the country to German subjects, to the exclusion of others, was made and sanctioned by the late Emperor Frederick and Prince Bismarck. They were aware that Mr. Lewis had prior concessions which would have to be decided in German courts of law. The treaty was really one of friendship only. The Gold laws were liable to amendment, but must at present be held good. Kamaherero stated that he had given Herr Kleinschmidt and others provisional rights to prospect, on condition that they were to report the result to him, when he would consider the matter. These concessions, Dr. Goering stated, had been acquired by the Colonisation Company, and formed the basis of the present claim to the mineral rights of the country.

Kamaherero indignantly denied either seeing or signing the letter received in Berlin, dated Sept. 13, 1887, grantnig full mineral rights to the German Colonisation Company. A considerable discussion ensued, and matters appeared to be coming to a crisis from persistent endeavours of Herr Franken to corner the chief. Kamaherero stated that he knew nothing of the contents, nor did he sign Herr Kleinschmidt's and other Germans' concessions. The missionary, Herr Diehl, at this stage became very excited, and produced a document which he stated was Kamaherero's letter to Dr. Goering requesting the German magistrate to frame such laws as would prevent a rush of Europeans. On opening it, however, it turned out to be Dr. Goering's letter asking Kamaherero to give him this power. The repudiated concessions were then proffered, and an attempt to read them was made by Herr Franken, when Mr. Hall stated that the meeting had not to decide the legality of them, but simply to decide the priority of the concessions, and moreover to refute the allegations made by Dr. Goering when in Cape Town, in presence of Dr. Bieber and others.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best ancient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle, Re. 1.4.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGES.

SUBJOINED is a list of gentlemen-cadets of the senior division who passed the qualifying examination at the Royal Military College in December, for commissions in the cavalry and infantry :—

PASSED WITH HONOURS.

	Marks.		Marks.
Paul, R S	2,551	Marshall, G	2,258
Nethersole F R	2,473	Douglas, W B	2,257
Cowan, J W A	2,448	Casement, J B	2,251
Campbell, D G M	2,394	Bethune, H	2,249
Lee, A W H	2,374	Clarke, J L J	2,245
Hope, J A	2,352	Seccombe, A K	2,240
Tayler, W F C	2,344	Carter, E E	2,230
Cruddas, H W	2,336	Hodgson, H W	2,225
Payn, D E	2,325	Malcolm, N	2,222
Tennant, E	2,325	Stevens, B F	2,221
Buckle, M P	2,319	Legge, W K	2,219
Hornby, M L	2,315	Mears, A	2,217
Stevens, J L C	2,312	Crofts, L M	2,215
Saville, R C	2,306	Gough, H de la P	2,215
Bunbury, W C H	2,292	Coddington, H B O	2 213
Kaye, C	2,290	Hewlett, G G	2,212
Elworthy, C K	2,287	Campbell, A C J	2,209
Rogers, F W S	2,284	Cowell, A V J	2,209
Murray, F	2,277	Burnett, C K	2,190
Elsmie, A M S	2,274	Morris, R Y	2,189
Hutt, W L	2,265	Dickson, H W	2,173
Powell, H H	2,263	Pearson, R F	2,173

PASSED.

Stubbs, A K	2,163	Hanmer, L A G	1,944
West, G W M	2,162	Prothero, F L	1,943
Tow, H S	2,157	Baker, E H B	1,940
Bosanquet, J T I	2,156	Brand, H	1,940
Molyneux-Montgomerie, G F	2,156	Francis, C G	1,937
Pirie, A M	2,153	Carleton, H D	1,935
Munn, R G	2,151	Begbie, G E	1,925
Drage, G	2,151	Ewart, C G E	1,925
Dowdall, T P	2,150	Watson, A	1,922
Taylor, F P S	2,149	Christie, E J	1,921
Plomer, A D	2,147	Byers, C B	1,920
Hobkirk, S W T	2,145	Dundas, F C	1,920
Paleologus, W C	2,130	Keyworth, W	1,915
Gardiner, G F	2,125	Becher, G A	1,910
Palowden, T C	2,120	Carlyon, L K	1,904
Crewe-Read, R O	2,114	Clark, C H B	1,902
Ovens, R M	2,110	Smith, F V	1,900
Fitz-Roy, Hon E A	2,109	Howlett, F	1,899
Armstrong, E H	2,106	M'Gavin, L H	1,899
Travers, R E	2,097	Kingston, L A	1,893
Loring, W L	2,093	Young, M G	1,892
Thesiger, G H	2,092	Cottingham, C S	1,889
Stephens, R B	2,089	Hamilton, W M F	1,889
Andrew, F A	2,086	Lowndes, M	1,884
Davies, N P	2,072	Raymond, H E	1,881
Hardy, F P A	2,070	Church, B E	1,876
Da Costa, O M J	2,061	Beadon, A E	1,871
Grant-Duff, A	2,059	Lynch-Blosse, F	1,868
Browne, H M	2,058	Hill, W A	1,861
Hulse, H H	2,057	Barton, F R	1,851
Egerton, W F	2,055	Wade, T S H	1,850
Blunt, C E G	2,054	Gardiner, W A	1,847
Trethewy, T L	2,051	Dwyer, A G	1,836
Stewart, C E	2,041	Goode, S	1,822
Pitman, T T	2,040	Hughes, E M	1,816
Belk, W	2,035	Nuttall, M E	1,816
Brock, E N L	2,033	Marshall, E T	1,808
Geoghegan, F E	2,021	Stapylton, M J	1,797
Clarkson, B St J	2,020	Marshall, K F C	1,787
Hill, E R	2,013	Clery, C B L	1,786
Maclachlan, T R	2,013	Church, A J B	1,785
Order-Powlett, W G A	2,007	Peck, J M	1,761
Maclean, H L S	2,005	Murray, W G	1,755
Simpson, O B	2,004	Blair, A K	1,753
Collins, W F	2,003	Lascelles, W F	1,742
Tilney, W A	2,000	Harrison, J C	1,738
Maxwell, L L	1,999	Cassels, G R	1,734
Bell, B	1,998	Ashworth, G C	1,727
Price, G D	1,996	Gosset, A B	1,720
Alexander, H S	1,984	Moffitt, G	1,712
Norris, P B	1,982	Tancred, T S	1,681
Barchard, A E	1,977	Bannerman, W P	1,680
Young, W H	1,975	Bonham, W F	1,673
Pearce-Serocold, E	1,974	Warren-Swettenham, T R E W	1,669
Anderson, C K	1,970	Carleton, H A	1,640
Burton, R W	1,968	Keene, H L R	1,639
Montresor, R T	1,967	Macdonald, P C E	1,639
Lloyd, C H	1,965	Osborne, A de V	1,629
Grey, R H	1,956	Barlow, C W	1,593
Lavie, L J G	1,953		

The undermentioned have been declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the examination held on Nov. 28 and following days for cadetship in the Royal Military College :—

FOR CAVALRY CADETSHIPS.

	Marks.		Marks.
Battine, R St C	9,766	Baker, O C	7,021
Love, R	9,227	Anderson, W C	6,851
Ketchen, S D B	8,278	Jones, L C	6,681
Shaftesbury (Earl of), A	8,128	Cotton, H S	6,652
Graham, F	7,643	Markham, F D	6,641
Ussher, E	7,236	Bainbridge, N B	6,603
Consett, D'A P	7,136	Carwithen, E T	6,579
		Macartney, C G	6,563

FOR INFANTRY CADETSHIPS

Simson, H	10,555	Sloane-Stanley, C V	7,386
Spence, A H O	10,071	Lash, A O	7,383
Winter, C B	9,689	Hayes, E de L	7,381
Ainslie, H S	9,519	Pelham, F J T	7,381
Meister, R H J	9,492	Walker, F S	7,379
Bartrum, J S	9,439	Elliott, A C	7,374
M'Lachlan, J D	9,293	Davis, G J	7,352
Perry, G E J	9,024	Green, E W B	7,316
Armstrong, St G B.	9,000	Wood, F L	7,288
Romer, C F	8,945	O'Reilly, C M	7,280
Redl, E A F	8,653	Gubbins, R R	7,244
Hocken, C A F	8,531	Martin, J E	7,214
Ingham, O P S	8,506	Anderson, G H	7,214
Clay, S	8,500	MacBride, H P B	7,197
Kemball, A G	8,331	Rynd, G C	7,193
Allfrey, F E	8,323	Creagh, E C	7,183
Wyndham, J R	8,319	Prothero, A G	7,181
Pauw, F K	8,288	Poole, W T C	7,180
Hogarth, C J	8,273	Rhodes, W T B	7,172
Henley, F J	8,238	Van der Gucht, R L	7,171
Ross, H	8,224	Alexander, C H	7,159
Justice, C W	8,221	Orman, F L	7,153
Fraser, W N	8,036	Garsia, C J	7,148
Ryall, C W	8,036	Hutchison, A R H	7,148
Trent, G A	8,027	Ward, G L S	7,147
Keith-Falconer, V F A	8,009	Anley, R N	7,139
Philips, L F	7,999	Peck, A W	7,124
Cameron, A R	7,979	Gale, J R	7,105
Kirkpatrick, E	7,952	Meynell, G	7,075
Isacke, C V	7,912	Daly, A C	7,073
King-Harman, W A	7,898	Ramsden, C J	7,073
Beaman, G P R	7,894	Smyth, H L	7,067
Craske, J	7,890	Wooldridge, H C	7,030
Frod, R	7,860	Ross, H D	7,018
Wade, R H R	7,843	Wilkinson, A H	7,018
Logan, H S	7,840	Smith, C G R	7,008
Haviland, R A	7,815	Maclure, J E S	6,983
Hobart, C V C	7,810	Prideaux, F B	6,979
Cayley, D E	7,809	Higginson, A J M	6,969
Ford, H R K	7,805	Way, B I	6,960
Tharp, G F	7,787	Lawson, O M	6,947
M'Ewen, M L	7,779	Willes, C E	6,938
Nisbet, F C	7,743	Hessey, W F	6,927
Borton, N T	7,732	Oakeley, E F	6,920
Cullen, E H S	7,689	Jardine, J B	6,896
Lane, F M	7,689	Standen, R H F	6,896
Hobkirk C J	7,675	Bliss, J A	6,894
Gardner, F S	7,674	Tytler, R A N	6,887
Field, C D	7,673	Bell, A C	6,880
Heald, A F	7,655	Sargent, H G F	6,867
Hogg, J M'K F	7,646	Ingram, J O'D	6,830
Span, H J B	7,613	Strick, J A	6,825
Blair, A	7,612	Kelly, G H F	6,821
Clutterbuck, C B	7,574	Price, R K	6,819
Spencer, W G	7,573	Feilden, W G C	6,806
Baldwin, L H	7,557	Overton, G C R	6,786
Stewart-Fellows, C	7,495	Bedford, J B	6,767
Moore, G D M	7,477	Mallock, T R	6,755
Cumberland, L B	7,434	Kelly, H N	6,750
Beadon, H C	7,433	Whitmarsh, J F V S	6,729
Bryant, A	7,420	Vivian, A G	6,729
Vary, T N	7,420		
Vincent, F E	7,412		

FOR WEST INDIA CADETSHIP.

Liston, R E	8,866	Hardyman, W H	7,107
Alone, J P H M	7,533	Paterson, W H	6,690
Langlands, P	7,289	Robertson, C W	6,685
Henderson, J S	7,222		

The following were the successful competitors at the examination held at the same time of University candidates for cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst :—

Browning, T C	7,004	Thornton, L E W.	5,990
Mullins, Geo Jas H.	6,832	Gay, G	5,717
Kettle, L C	6,471	Mitchell, F J	5,424
Brodie, Ian A M	6,403	Hardman, H F	4,532
Bell, F de Beauvoir	6,349	Howe, F H	4,519
Macdonald, H C	6,256		

The following Queen's Cadets and Queen's India Cadets have passed a qualifying examination for cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst :—

QUEEN'S CADETS.

Bent, A M	5,716	Colan, W R B	3,748
Brooke, G C	4,518	Bolton, A W W	3,343
Shaw, F S K	3,846	Armstrong, J C	3,166

QUEEN'S INDIA CADETS.

Law, A L A	4,259	Buckle, A C	4,019
Souter, A B	4,220	Bridges, E C P	3,155

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

A FEW days ago, a Shanghai telegram which appeared in our columns reported that famine and distress in Northern China had resulted from the innundations of last year. Writing on the indications the *Times* just to hand says :—

No details have been received in this country of the state of things in the famine districts in the Yangtsze Valley, or even of the provinces in which these are situated ; but the last mail brought a peculiarly interesting and valuable letter from a missionary who was visiting the districts in North China where famine prevailed. About the middle of October, news reached Chefoo that great distress prevailed in Shantung, and on the 18th of that month Dr. Nevius, a missionary, started to investigate the matter, having hastily got together a little money to afford such relief as was in his power. Writing on November 10 from a place called Chang-lo, he says that he found the distress more extended and greater than the reports had led him to expect. The districts he visited had an area of about 6,000 square miles and a population of 1,500,000. It had suffered much from drought during the past four or five years, and in one corner from the overflow of the Yellow River. The present calamity was the consequence of the unusual rains of August, culminating in what appears to have been a deluge on the 18th of that month. Although heavy rains are common and expected about that time, no one had before experienced such a rainfall there. The water rushing down from the mountains in the central part of the province swelled the streams, which burst their banks and, uniting in one common flood, swept over nearly the whole of a vast plain which slopes gradualy to the north and terminates in Pechili Bay. The people, who had lost their wheat crop in consequence of drought during the spring and early summer, were rejoicing in the prospect of a good autumn harvest, when the flood destroyed all. The millet and bean crops were destroyed at once. The tall sorghum, with its head above water, promised for a time to survive ; but much of it was borne down by the current and the wind. The houses of the people in many cases are gone as well as the food, for the floods, rising to the slight elevation on which the villages and towns were constructed, entered the houses and softened and dissolved mud bricks which formed the foundations, so that they fell to the ground. Dr. Nevius describes as an instance one particular town, where the distruction and misery are no worse than elsewhere, and not so bad as in some other places. The town is Han-Chiao, on the Miho River, with a population of 2,000. It is surrounded by an earth wall 20 ft. in height. The river banks gave way just above the town, and an opening was gradually made for a distance of about a mile. The water burst out towards the town, tearing away the surface earth from hundreds of acres of cultivated land and covering it with sand. It soon broke down part of the mud wall and poured through the streets, filling the whole space within the walls, and breaking out again on another side. Nine-tenths of the houses were carried away ; household goods, furniture, farming implements and timbers of buildings floated away towards the sea. The people saved themselves by climbing trees or the higher parts of the wall, where many of them remained standing in the water for hours. For two days they could obtain no food. The town, when seen by

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 11TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Pekin, Captain P. Harris, with the English mails of the 11th January, arrived in Bombay harbour at 5-30 a.m. yesterday. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr F L and Mrs Petre and infant.	Mr Macfarlane
Rev C H and Mrs Richards	Mr E B and Mrs Stewart
Mr Lawrence	Mr Sydney Wyatt
Mr R Wenden	Lieut C G Cobbe
Miss Wyatt	Mr E Cooper
Mrs Faulkner and infant	Mr M C Clark
Mr W Bayliss	Mr F L Hendley
Mr W E Jardine	Miss Simpson
Mr J C Parsons	Mr Scott
Mr E Dickinson	Mr Barnett
Mr L A Davies	Marquis of Carmarthen
Mrs Fraser	Mr J Bowack

FROM MALTA.

Mr A W Turner	Sergt Jackson
Mr Desprez	Mrs Costello
Mr Winter	Mr G Lines
Mrs Daly and infant	Mrs Tackville
Mrs Arnold	Lieut R Jenkins
Mr Causton	Capt Lushington
Miss Evans	

FROM ISMAILIA.

Mr Mackay	Mr Hobson
Mr Fairbrother	Miss Hobson
Rev McMillan	

FROM PORT SAID.—Corpl Goodwin.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 6TH TO 13TH JANUARY, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Prince of Wales on Monday received at Lambeth Palace, a deputation of working men to invite his support of a movement for creating a public park at Vauxhall. The Prince, after hearing statements from the deputation, expressed his sympathy with the object, and he trusted that the sum required would be raised, when he would gladly attend to open the park.

It is understood that the Villa Larochefoucauld, at Biarritz, has been hired for next month on behalf of the Queen.

The Queen has appointed Prince Henry of Battenberg Governor and Captain-General of the Isle of Wight, in succession to the late Lord Eversley.

A deputation from the northern ports, headed by Lord Armstrong, had an interview on Friday with Lord Salisbury with reference to the inadequate defence of those ports. Lord Salisbury, in reply, said that the Government were fully aware of their responsibility, and the subject of the defence of our coasts was being considered in all its bearings.

Lord Knutsford, replying to a deputation on Wednesday, said that there was no intention of placing Bechuanaland under the administration of the Cape Government.

The Duke of Rutland is seriously ill.

The improvement in the condition of Mr. John Bright has continued.

Admiral Hon. T. A. Pakenham died suddenly, aged 68, on Saturday, while attending a School Board meeting at Wivelsfield, Sussex.

A social gathering was held on Tuesday in the Town Hall, Birmingham, to welcome Mr. J. Chamberlain, M. P., and his wife, and many presents were made to them. Mr. Chamberlain, in returning thanks, referred to his visit to the United States, and expressed a confident hope that there would be perpetual friendship between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations.

A party of Socialists, headed by a man named Williams, attempted on Monday afternoon to hold a public meeting at Hyde Park-corner to expound the sufferings of the unemployed, but the police interfered and broke up the assemblage. A meeting was held on Tuesday at the Marble Arch, Hyde Park, which was addressed by the Socialist Williams, who called upon the people to employ force to obtain their ends but the resolution he proposed failed to find a seconder.

Major the Hon. C. Keth Falconer, a Commissioner of Inland Revenue, died rather suddenly on Monday, aged 56.

Three men, detected in burglary at a house at Muswell-hill on Tuesday night, fired at the occupier and his sons, dangerously wounded one of them, and then affected their escape.

A train of goods trucks at Chatterley Station on Tuesday broke loose on a decline, and ran with great force into an engine standing at that point. Two men were killed, and a third was dangerously injured.

The first step in strengthening the defences of the Thames was taken on Monday by mounting a 10-inch breechloading gun on the centre bastion at Sheerness.

George Nicholson, a baker, convicted of wife murder at Aston, was executed on Tuesday in Warwick gaol.

A young man at Godalming, named Ebenezer Jenkins, an artist, on Monday enticed a young woman to his studio and there seduced her, after which, according to his own statement, he strangled her.

Summonses for taking part in a criminal conspiracy have been served upon Mr. Cox, M. P.

The wife of a grocer at Bungay last week attempted to poison three of her children and then drowned herself in a water butt.

A farm bailiff at South Tawton on Saturday murdered his wife and then attempted his own life by cutting his throat.

Mr. E. Harrington, M. P., has been removed to Tullamore Goal to serve the remainder of his sentence of six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Two further summonses have been served on Mr. O'Brien, M. P., for speeches in Kerry inciting to resistance to the law.

The evictions at Falcarragh near Gweedore, were violently resisted on Friday, and it was only when an order had been given to the military to load rifles that three priests intervened and induced the defenders of a house to surrender. Similar scenes occurred on Saturday.

OBITUARY.—E. Currie, Esq., Ben. C.S. ; T. P. Marten Ben. C.S. ; Col. E. W. Lyons, Bo. Ret. ; Sir William O'Shaughnessy Brooke, Surg.-Maj. Ben. Ret. ; Admiral the Hon. T. A. Pakenham ; Major the Hon. C. J. Keith Falconer ; Rev. Prebendary Crosse ; Prof. J. F. Davies

Sir R. Morier has called the attention of Count H. von Bismarck to the statements in the *Cologne Gazette* imputing to Marshal Bazaine a declaration that in 1870 he received information of the movements of the German armies from Mr. Morier, then Minister at Darmstadt, and enclosing a denial of having made any such statement from the late Marshal. In reply, Count Bismarck curtly remarks that the Government cannot interfere with the German press.

The Morier incident is much commented upon in the Continental journals. The French and Russian papers ridicule the accusation brought against Sir R. Morier, and the German Liberal Press takes a similar view. The *Cologne Gazette*, however, persists in its charge, and suggests that Bazaine's letter to Sir R. Morier, produced by the latter, is probably a forgery

Dr. Geffcken, after undergoing 99 days' imprisonment on charges of high treason in connexion with the publication of the diary of the late Emperor Frederick, has been released, the Supreme Court having decided that there is not sufficient evidence to incriminate him.

The session of the French Chambers was opened on Tuesday in Paris. In the Senate the election of officers was postponed. In the Chamber, M. Meline was re-elected President, after a contest with M Clemenceau and M. Andrieux.

The impending election in Paris continues to almost entirely absorb public attention, and the prospects of General Boulanger's return are variously regarded, but it is generally admitted that they are extremely likely.

The Marquis of Dufferin, on Monday, had an audience of King Humbert at Rome and presented his credentials on appointment as British Ambassador. The King expressed his satisfaction at the appointment, and also spoke in warm terms of the Empress Frederick.

A Berlin paper, the *Post*, states that the Czarewitch of Russia will shortly be betrothed to Princess Alix, the youngest daughter of the Grand Duke of Hesse.

King Milan, having met with unexpected difficulties in the formation of a new Cabinet, has refused to accept the resignation of the Christitch Ministry, who will, therefore, remain in office for the present.

The betrothal of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria with the Princess Henriette of Belgium is expected to be announced shortly.

The United States Senate in secret session on Monday adopted a resolution protesting against the connexion of any European Government with any scheme for making a canal through the Isthmus of Darien or across Central America.

A terrific cyclone burst, on Wednesday, over a portion of Pennsylvania, causing great destruction of property and the loss of many lives.

General Grenfell and his staff have returned to Cairo from Suakin. At the latter place small bands of dervishes have reappeared but deserters report that Osman Digna is greatly hampered by want of provisions and by the unfriendly attitude of the local tribes.

A body of German sailors was landed last week at Samoa and attacked the followers of Mataafa, the deposed King, and, after sharp fighting, the Germans were repulsed with loss, but they subsequently bombarded and burnt several villages.

THE CHARGE AGAINST SIR ROBERT MORIER.

THE discussion which has been raging, in Germany especially, around the charge brought by the *Cologne Gazette* against Sir Robert Morier, the British Ambassador at St Petersburg, of having supplied to Marshal Bazaine information as to the movements of German troops in the Franco-German campaign, by means of which the French General was able to attack the Germans, and inflict upon them appreciable loss, has culminated, says a home paper, in the publication of a correspondence which has passed between Sir Robert and Count Herbert Bismarck upon the subject. It says :—

In a letter from St. Petersburg on December 19, Sir Robert Morier, referring to the charge brought by the *Cologne Gazette*, says he would have treated the statements with contempt were it not that when in England last July he had heard that Count Herbert had stated to more persons than one that a German Military Attache at Madrid had reported that Marshal Bazaine had made to him a so-called revelation in the above sense. Although refusing to believe the calumny attributed to Count Herbert, Sir Robert Morier deemed it expedient to write to Marshal Bazaine and from him he received an emphatic denial of the story.

A copy of the letters exchanged between Sir Robert and Marshal Bazaine were enclosed. In conclusion Sir Robert said :—

With this documentary proof of the incorrectness of the supposed conversation in your hands, I appeal without any doubt as to the result, to your Excellency as a gentleman and a man of honour, to cause an immediate contradiction to be inserted in the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* of the foul and infamous libel and calumny contained in the *Kolnische Zeitung*.

Marshal Bazaine, in his letter to Sir R. Morier, characterizes the story of the alleged military conversation as "an entirely clumsy fancy on the part of the supposed author."

"I had not, continued the Marshal," the honour of knowing your Excellency before or during the war of '70, and deny, in the most unqualified manner, this apocryphal conversation, so outside all possible probability. I deny having had a conversation of the kind with any one whatsoever.

Count Herbert Bismarck, in reply to Sir Robert Morier's letter, wrote as follows :—

I have had the honour to receive your Exellency's letter of the 19th inst. I regret that neither its contents nor its tone enable me to comply with your astonishing demand, and to step out of the limits imposed upon me by my official position in regard to the German press.

The last letter is from Sir Robert to Count Herbert. In it he says :—

As you decline to dissociate yourself, either publicly or privately, from the monstrous calumny of my supposed betrayal of the Crown Prince's Army to Marshal Bazaine, or to give publicity to the proofs with which I have furnished you in refutation of the story, I see no other course open to me but to publish our correspondence. For right or wrong, the belief is general that the Berlin contributor to the *Kolnische Zeitung* derives his information from official quarters, and he himself does his best to produce this impression by appealing to sources of information necessarily secret and official. I do not say that I myself share this belief, but it is quite sufficient that it exists and is general.

EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT OF THE CHARGE.

The German Government has seen fit (the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says) to enable the *Cologne Gazette* to publish the official documents forming the basis of the charge which that journal has brought against Sir Robert Morier.

The "proofs" consist of a couple of reports to his Government, written by Major von Deines, formerly German Military Attache at Madrid, and now acting in the same capacity at Vienna. In addition to his military office at Vienna, Major von Deines holds the rank of personal aide-de-camp to the Emperor, and at the present moment he is in Berlin. The other day, with his colleagues of the Embassies in St. Petersburg and Paris, Colonel von Villaume and Major von Hune, he had the honour of lunching with the Emperor, of whom he has also seen a good deal during his visit here. As to the character, therefore, and authority of this officer there can be no possible doubt.

His first report is dated Madrid, 2nd of April, 1886, and is as follows :—

I have the honour to make the following report of a conversation which I recently had with Marshal Bazaine. Among other things, M. le Marechal said that during the days succeeding the 13th of August (1870), he was in the greatest uncertainty with regard to all the doings of the enemy, and it seemed to him as if he and Headquarters and the General Staff had been going about blindfolded. No one, not the maires, nor the peasants, nor the Gardes Forestiers, did their duty and brought in news. But then it was true that the Lorrainers had always been known as bad Frenchmen "Vous connaissez le proverbe," he said, "Lorrain malin trahit Dieu et soi-meme." "The first intelligence," continued the Marshal, "which reached me as to the forward movement by the left of the Germans across the Moselle I received by means of a telegram from the English Envoy at Darmstadt, the same who was here (in Madrid) until lately. On a subsequent occasion I induced the Marshal to return to the subject, and he said, literally :—"Je ne savais rein de vos mouvements jusqu'a ce que l'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre, Monsieur Morier, m'a fait savoir que les Allemands etaient pres de Mars-la-Tour. Ce n'etait pas exact, car il n'y avait que quelques cavaliers. J'ai recu ce telegramme par Londres, le 16, au matin."

Meanwhile Major von Deines had been transferred to Vienna, and on the 12th of November 1888, in answer to an inquiry, be it noted, from Berlin, with reference to the Morier incident, he again reported as follows :—

When first I went to see Marshal Bazaine at Madrid, I naturally turned the conversation to the campaign around Metz—a subject on which he was not unwilling to converse. Among other things, he dwelt upon the defects of the army which he had commanded, and expressed his admiration for the Prussian forces, especially their Intelligence Department (*Meldewesen*). It was true, he said, that the cavalry under him was strong and good ; but the reconnoitring service was in a very bad state. And now the Marshal went on to relate, in quite a spontaneous manner, and without any questioning on my part, how, for example, on the 15th or 16th of August, he had received intelligence of the crossing of the Moselle by the German armies through a telegram, via London, from the English Envoy who was then at Darmstadt, and until lately had been at Madrid. As chance would have it, there was a witness to this interview of mine and Bazaine, in the person of Prince Louis Solms, who, as having been acquainted with the Marshal for some time already, had introduced me to him. On leaving Bazaine's house, and afterwards as well, I talked with Prince Solms about this interesting revelation. Subsequently, on the occasion of a visit which I paid to the Field-Marshal when he was laid up with a broken leg, I recurred to his first statement ; and then he reiterated, in a clear and decided manner, that the first news of the advance of our armies reached him by a telegram of the English Envoy in Darmstadt, via London.

THE LATER ATTITUDE OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

Some of the semi-official papers which have been leading the attack seem to be now changing their attitude. A remarkable article has appeared in the *National Zeitung*, dilating on the necessity for a continuance of friendly relations between England and Germany, and expressing the hope that these relations will not be damaged by the personalities now bandied about. From the tone of this article it is inferred that diplomatic negotiations in reference to the incident are either proceeding or are imminent. The *Cologne Gazette* concludes a general *resume* of the case in the following terms:—

Sir R Morier's guilt is, indeed, not proved with absolute certainty ; but the proof has been brought as far as our communications have gone, and the consideration of all the reason shows a preponderent probability in favour of Bazaine's first statement as to the news sent to him by Morier. If a German Ambassador who was under a similar well-founded suspicion as regards England had, at the same time, the noble audacity to address to Lord Salisbury a rough letter and an unbecoming request, Lord Salisbury would certainly decline this "surprising demand" in a very measured tone, but English national feeling would boil up in wild indignation. Patriots who are willing to pocket snubs and who wear on their escutcheon the night cap and snuff-box of the German Michel, are possible only in Germany.

The *Kolnische Zeitung* maintains its assertion that the published text of the late Marshal Bazaine's letter did not emanate from him, and ignores all that has been adduced against the probability of the statement alleged to have been made by the Marshal to Major von Deines.

THE POSITION AT SUAKIN.

GENERAL GRENFELL, with the headquarters staff, Major Settle, Surgeon-Major Rogers, and Captain Maxwell, A. D. C., left Suakin on the 4th inst. in the steamer Damanhour for Suez as has appeared in our telegraphic columns. A detachment of the Welsh Regiment with Colonel Macdonald and Kempster, and Lieutenants Beauchamp and Judge, of the Egyptian army, left by the same steamer for Cairo. The Sirdar's farewell order heartily thanks the British and Egyptain troops for their good conduct and steady devotion and remarks on the absence of crime. The following military arrangements have been made :—

The division into first and second brigades ceases Colonel Kitchener commands the garrison, with Captain Chapman as A. A. G. and Lieutentant McMurdo as A. D. C. Colonel Holled Smith, as Governor-General, commands the Egyptian infantry brigade, and Colonel Barrow commands the British forces and the mounted corps. It is believed that the permanent garrison of Suakim will consist of two Black and two Egyptian battalions, with a total strength of 2,500 men.

A SKIRMISH WITH THE ENEMY.

About noon on the 6th inst. a number of rebels came within a mile of the north-west of the Shaata Fort, at Suakim. Two companies of the 9th Soudanese were cutting and burning the brushwood in a small khor west of the extreme right of the new fort in course of construction. The enemy were some 600 yards in front of them ; while a picket of sixteen men of the 20th Hussars was about 400 yards to the right front of the blacks. Lieutenant Kelly, commanding the picket, saw over 100 of the Arab cavalry suddenly appear at a distance of not more than 800 yards. They were coming along a little khor. He opened fire immediately ; but not before some seventy of the enemy's horsemen had charged at the blacks. These ran back to get their rifles, which were piled over 100 yards to the rear. At a rapid gallop the enemy's cavalry swept towards them, followed by a few footmen, all being armed with guns, spears, or swords. Lieutenant Kelly continued firing volleys, but the rebels still came onwards towards within 400 yards of the picket, and then halted. Meanwhile the blacks had secured their rifles, and commenced firing at the Mahdists, who now turned back, but kept on slowly answering our fire. The blacks fired several volleys at them at a range of about 800 yards, while Forts Handoub and Shaata sent two or three shells among them ; and these, with one from the *Racer's* five-inch gun, cleared the foe out of the bush.

There were no casualties on our side, but four of the enemy were seen to fall and one body was found.

A DESERTER'S STORY.

Mulaym, a dervish in the rebel army, having been punished by Osman Digma by the confiscation of his property and money for using tobacco, deserted on the 5th inst. He stated that eighty dervishes died of their wounds received in the trenches, and that over 100 are still lying wounded at Handoub. The present force at Handoub includes 1,200 footmen and ninety horsemen. Dissensions exist amongst the Emirs, many of them wishing to retire to Tokar, but Osman elects to remain at Handoub.

PROCLAMATION TO THE TRIBES.

The Governor-General on the 7th inst. issued a proclamation to the tribes, in which he informs them of the line of policy which the Government intends to follow in future. He assures the tribesmen that, as they have been told upon previous occasions, the Government has no intention of asserting authority over them, nor is there any wish to impose taxes upon them. All that the Government desires is to see the various tribes living peaceably together and associating among themselves to bring about the revival of trade ; but the Government is determined to hold Suakim, and if the dervishes again venture to attack they will be driven off as before. The Government, however, would perfer to see the tribesmen themselves expel the dervishes. If they do so their action will have the full approval of the British Government. The Governor-General, in conclusion, invites the sheikhs of the various tribes to visit him in Suakim, in order that they may consult together in regard to their future action. If they accept his invitation, and agree to act against the dervishes, the Government will be willing to assist them by supplying them with food and money.

THE EAST AFRICAN BLOCKADE.

THE Zanzibar correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on the 7th inst., says :—

The German corvette Schwalbe ran aground on a coral reef twenty-five miles south of Zanzibar on Friday night. The German Admiral was on board. The steamer was going eleven knots when she struck very heavily upon the reef. Upon application of the German Admiral, the British hired despatch-boat Woodcock, under Lieutenant Walter, at once proceeded from Zanzibar to assist the Schwalbe, and she eventually towed off by the Leipzig and Woodcock, after being thirty-four hours on the reef and being much lightened of coal and ammunition. The Mowe is laid up at Dar-es-Salem, unable to move. There are constantly recurring deaths in the German fleet. The Bushiri and the other tribes are beginning to display renewed activity.

FREEING OF SLAVES.

At Bagamoyo, the Dar-es-Salem Church Missionary Society Station of Rabali, was witnessed a very remarkable sight on New Year's Day, when Mr. Mackenzie, before an immense concourse of people, presented papers of freedom to many hundreds of runaway slaves for whose unconditional redemption he had amicably arranged with their owners. This philanthropic measure has had an extraordinarily widespread beneficial effect on all classes.

THE GERMAN REVERSE IN SAMOA.

FURTHER particulars have arrived of the German reverse in Samoa.

It appears that on the 18th of December last the German gun-boat Adler, with the German Consul on board, proceeded to Lanly, Mataafa's chief position, ostensibly for the purpose of entering into negotiations for the disarmament of his forces. The corvette Olga landed a party of 120 men at Vailele the same day, and these were attacked by Mataafa's followers. The Germans retired to the station at Vailie, which position they held against the greatest odds until the Adler landed a force of men. Thus reinforced the Germans drove the Samoans back, having lost Lieutenant Sieger and fifteen men killed. Mataafa's losses were ten men killed and thirty wounded. The Germans subsequently bombarded the villages of Vailie, Letoga, Lanly, Matafage, and Matafao. Mataafa's headquarters are now near Apia, where he holds a strongly entrenched position. Great excitement prevails at Apia, and the European women and children have been conveyed on board the warships. Buisness is for the time completely suspended, as further action on the part of the Germans is expected. Mataafa has obtained a supply of ammunition. He has declared himself ready to appear before the commanders of the British and American warships.

The *Kieler Zeitung* states that the losses which the Germans suffered in the recently reported reverse in Samoa are the greatest in officers and men that the German navy has over experienced in a transoceanic expedition. It is said that the party landed by the Olga lost fifty-four men—that is, probably, more than a third of its number—while the crews of all the three German ships off Samoa numbered only 480 men in all.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AND PRINCE BISMARCK.

THE Official German Gazette publishes the following rescript from the Emperor William to Prince Bismarck under date of the 31st of December.—"Dear Prince—The year which has brought us such heavy visitations and such irrevocable losses draws to an end. It is a joy and solace to me to think that you still stand loyally by my side, with fresh strength to enter upon the new year. From my whole heart I invoke upon you happiness and blessings, but above all, uninterrupted good health ; and I trust to God that I may still be long permitted to labour with you for the welfare and greatness of our Fatherland.—WILHELM."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon-road, London.

THE BATTLE OF SUAKIM.

THE following account of the recent battle at Suakim, as given by a wounded hussar, has been sent to the *Central News* by their correspondent, under date Suakim, December 22 :—

THE CAVALRY CHARGE.

Immediately on the order "Cease Firing" being rounded on the bugles, after the Soudanese had triumphantly carried the trenches, our commanding officer gave the order to advance, and after a little while to charge. It was terribly rough ground for cavalry. I think we charged for about 800 yards. The enemy's horse awaited our charge patiently until we got near a hollow or "dip," which we did not at first notice, and some of our horses stumbled heavily. The enemy's mounted men, who were interspersed with hundreds of the rebels on foot, then charged right at us like a horde of fanatics, and we met at the bottom of the hollow. Many of them seemed to dismount when close up to us, and commenced to attack us with long formidable-looking swords, which they held in both hands, and also with long spears. All those who were mounted carried about four or five short spears, which they kept in a quiver placed in the same position as we carry our carbines. These they threw with practised aim at us before coming close up. Our officers led the attack in splendid form. Captain Graham, who rode at the head of his men, literally spitted a man when on horseback, as one would a piece of bread on a toasting-fork, the astonished son of the desert being lifted clean off his horse. In the charge down the incline our horses stumbled again and again. One trooper who got dismounted in this way jumped up on my horse from behind, but he was instantly speared, and in falling nearly dragged me to the ground. One of my comrades cut an Arab horseman's right arm off ; but, to show the pluck with which we had to contend against, this brave fellow caught his sword with his left hand, and, rushing forward with a fierce shout of defiance, fought until he was killed.

DEFECTIVE SWORDS AND CLOGGED REVOLVERS.

At this first onset no less than three sabres broke over the Arab's spears. The sabre of one of our troopers broke three times with successive blows which he struck and being thus disarmed, the poor fellow lost his life, for the men whom he was then cutting at speared him after he was unable to parry their thrusts. Another trooper whose sabre broke was cut right down from the shoulder nearly to the waist. This snapping of swords made the men lose all confidence. The sergeant-major of our troop sheathed his sabre and took to his revolver ; but this speedily became clogged and missed fire, as did many of the revolvers used by the men, although they were only lately served out, as was the case also with the swords which were quite new ; but not half so good as what we had before. Those were heavier, and could deal a far harder blow. I cut one man full on theread, but it had no effect on him. We slashed and slashed, however, until we cut about nine-tenths of the mounted men, many of whom, however, were now fighting on foot.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

At this juncture Major Irwin had a narrow escape. He fired his revolver at a rebel, and then cut at him with his sword, but did not quite reach him. The man then, seizing the advantage, rushed at him with his spear, but I cut him down just in time. When a hussar was once down they chopped and speared him again and again. Our trumpeter was shot through the heart, and his chin was immediately preserved as a trophy of the fight by the fanatics. Troopers Howes, Thomas, and Jordan were killed by spears, and subsequently mutilated. We now saw a large number of spearmen and swordsmen coming to their comrades, and some wheeled round and charged amongst those around us. Again retiring a little, we dismounted and commenced firing, which ultimately made the enemy retire. In our pursuit of the Arabs we were much hampered by our horses, which were far inferior to those which the mounted police have at Cairo and Alexandria. Instead of at once facing and going at anything they are put to like English horses, they begin to rear and kick when they come up to other horses, and thus confuse our charge.

WHERE THE DEFECTIVE SWORDS CAME FROM.

The correspondent who sends the hussar's letter adds :—"I have seen two or three offices who confirm everything in the hussar's story with the exception of the uselessness of the horses, which they maintain were better suited for the country than English ones. Everybody is indignant about the broken sabres, and the scant ceremony with which a European regiment could despatch those weapons and decimate their holders is freely commented on. It appears that these weapons were supplied by a German firm at Solingen in May 1888. It is complained also of the men's revolvers that they clogged and the officers wonder, with one exception, why their revolvers did not clog. As far as general reputation goes, they are wretched shooting-irons, and as for the sabres, they are regarded as specimens of the most inferior and cheapest material. The Horse Guards will receive by this mail a full report on these sabres, and it is hoped by all here that no attempt will be again made to serve such bad arms." The question is, who should be hanged for putting those scandalous, imperfect weapons in the hands of our troops ?

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, January, 10.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Col M P Ricketts, BSC	Maj F W V Leckie, Bo SC
Capt C W Muir, CIE, BSC	Lieut F J S Lowry, Bo SC
Col J Macdougall, MSC	Lieut R P Colombo, Bo SC
Lieut W E Brett, MSC	Surg H W Stevenson, Bo
Surg W B Bannerman, M	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr W E Ward, CSI, B, 1 week	Surg W A Quayle, B, 2 mo
Mr C H Barrett, B, 6 mo	Mr H T D Sweet, M, 6 mo
Mr A F Ludlam, B, 6 mo	Lt-Col R M Clerk, M Inf, 3 mo
Mr A G Hobart Hampden, B, 1 mo	Lt-Col J Campbell Walker, MSC, 184 days.
Lieut A B Mayne, BSC, 18 days.	Mr W Wordsworth, Bo, 1 year
Lieut A B Pritchard, BSC, 6 mo	Col W H J Stopford, Bo Cav, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr W S Haig, B	Lieut G A Cookson, BSC
Mr J C Osman, B	Mr W A Fowler, M
Mr W D F Cowley, B	Lieut W N R Bates, MCS
Mr W F Barron, B	Lieut C H M Hitchins, MSC.
Mr J P Rawlins, B	Mr J R Price, Bo.
Mr J Mantz, B	Capt J R Sandwith, Bo SC.
Maj W Peacocke, B	Lieut H J Forster, Bo SC.
Lieut A B Mayne, B	
Lieut J W G Tulloch, BSC	

RETIREMENTS.

The following officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service on the dates named :—

Colonel R. B. Graham, B.S.C., Commandant 7th Bengal Cavalry, from March 4, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Wilkinson, Bengal Infantry General List, and District Superintendent of Police, First Grade, Bengal, from March 20, 1889.

MARVELLOUS ESCAPE OF A RUSSIAN PRINCESS.

A TERRIBLE railway accident has occurred near Charkoff, by which Princess Liven, a member of a noble Russian family, narrowly escaped immediate death. The Princess was crossing the railway near the Krasnopavloska Station of the Kursk Azoff Line, when the sledge in which she was driving was overtaken by a passing train and smashed to pieces. The driver was killed on the spot, having both feet cut off by the wheels of the advancing train. The Princess herself fell between the rails, where she lay in an unconscious state while the train passed over her body without injuring her.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 27th January, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·968
Temperature of the Air	75·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·4
Dew Point	63·3
Relative humidity of Air	75
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	0·1
Maximum temperature of air (8 a.m. next day)	83·6
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	66·0
General Directions of Wind.	E, NNE, NE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in miles	189

Digitized by the Government of Maharashtra.
on 19 June, 2017

A NEW PANAMA CANAL COMPANY.

THE difficulty of finding the money necessary to ensure the continuation of the works of the Panama Canal, pending a definitive solution of the present crisis has, according to the *St. James's Budget*, been surmounted. The *Standard's* correspondent says :—

All the contractors have, I am informed, consented to receive shares of the Panama Railway as guarantee for the sums which may become due to them in the immediate future. I am able to give precise information concerning the new company which is being formed with the object of completing the canal. Its share capital is to represent 25,000, 000 fr., and to be reserved exclusively to the present Panama stockholders. With the object of having all the elements of this new company in perfect readiness by the 26th inst., the date of the general meeting of the original company, Count Dilhon, the President of the Union des Actionnaires et Obligatoires, has just sent a circular letter to the presidents of the 440 provincial committees, inviting them to take the steps necessary to ensure the prompt subscription of the shares of the new company. The money paid by the new shareholders will, awaiting the legal constitution of the new company, be deposited at the Bank of France, and will, in case of the society not being formed, be returned intact to the subscribers. The shares are to be of 500 fr., bearing 5 per cent. interest till the works are finished and the canal opened for traffic. They will then, in addition to that interest, have a right to 5 per cent. of the net profits of the canal. The obligations to be issued by the new company will take precedence over all the existing bonds and shares issued by the original company. M. de Lessepsis to be at the head of the new company, which will, in fact, be the old society revived on a small scale to finish the work, and to manage the canal when completed.

RESOLUTION OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

When the United States Senate took up the resolution referring to the Panama Canal question on the 7th inst., several foreign diplomatists were in their gallery. On this fact being noticed, the Senate decided to continue the discussion in secret session, and the diplomatists were thereupon politely excluded from the gallery. Eventually the Senate adopted by 49 votes to 3 a joint resolution declaring that the Government of the United States would look with serious concern and disapproval upon any connection of any European Government with the construction or control of any ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien or Central America, and must regard any such connection or control as injurious to the just rights and interests of the United States and a menace to their welfare. In conclusion, the President is requested to communicate this resolution to the Governments of Europe.

THE POPE'S BUDGET.

THE Pope has lately examined the accounts of his income and expenditure during the year 1888. The following are the principal figures :—From St. Peter's Pence he received £ 300, 000 ; from interest of capital invested abroad, £ 100, 000 ; from alms and other sources, £20,000 making a total income of £500,000 ; to which must be added about £80,000 received during the jubilee. The ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the Vatican during the year have been as follows :— Alms given in Rome, £4,000 ; alms given abroad, £4,000 ; alms given in Italy, £4,000 ; ordinary subsidies in Rome, £2,000 ; ordinary subsidies in Italy, £3,200 ; ordinary subsidies to the Church generally, £6,000 ; ordinary subsidies to poor priests, £6,000 ; sums for the propaganda, £2,000 ; sums for the diplomatic service, £20,000 ; sums for missions, £40,000 administrative expenses, £40,000 ; maintenance of Apostolic palaces, £30,000 ; expenses of public monuments, £10,000 ; pay of the Cardinals, £80,000 ; maintenance of seminaries, £90,000 ; divers expenses, £100,000. The total expenditure is £3,39,200, which leaves a surplus of not much less than a quarter of a million sterling

A LETTER FROM STANLEY.

A LETTER from the interior of Africa addressed to the King of the Belgians has arrived at Zanzibar, and, in consequence of the absence of the Belgian Consul-General, was handed to the English Consul-General. The Brussels correspondent of the *Times* states that the letter is said to be from Mr. Stanley. Colonel Euan-Smith has been requested by telegraph to send the letter at once to Brussels, and it is expected to arrive in about a fortnight. News from both the eastern and the western coast will thus, it is believed, reach Brussels simultaneously.

PRINCE FERDINAND AND THE HOLY SYNOD.

PRINCE FERDINAND has drawn upon himself the ill-will of the Bulgarian ecclesiastical authorities. According to the Sophia correspondent of the *Times* the Holy Synod brings the following charges against His Highness :—(1) That he has encouraged a Roman Catholic propaganda in Bulgaria ; (2) that, contrary to the religious laws, he has resided at the nuns' convent, in Kalofer ; (3) that he has had masses celebrated at Kalofer by Catholic priests, one a convert from the Orthodox faith ; and (4) that he has forced the Orthodox clergy to observe the festivals of Saints Ferdinand and Clementine, saints not recognised by the Orthodox Church. The Government, however, has refused to admit that the Synod (which is now sitting) is lawfully constituted on the ground that two of the sitting Bishops have not the seniority required by the ecclesiastical law ; and it has accordingly declined to maintain official relations with the assembly, and directed the prelates to return to their respective dioceses.

AFFAIRS IN SWAZILAND.

A REUTER'S telegram from Cape Town, dated December 19, received via Plymouth, says :—

An impi has been sent by the King of Swaziland to seize 800 head of cattle belonging to Dinizulu, which have been driven across the Swazie border from Zululand to escape the English.

The *Komatie Observer* publishes particulars of the killing of the Prime Minister of Swaziland and two other high Indunas by Umbandine. It appears that at the end of last week information was brought to the King that a plot was almost ripe to dethrone him, and to substitute Umgopaulo, his brother, and son-in-law to Sandhlan, the Prime Minister. On Saturday the four principal men, Sandhlan, Gwabaka, Pulla and Umgopaulo, were sent for by the King, and they all answered to the summons with the exception of Umgopaulo, who suspecting trouble, fled that night and escaped into the Transvaal. On Sunday morning the three others were brought to trial, and being condemned were immediately taken to execution and killed. There was some excitement when the news of Sandhlan's death was made known ; but all is now quiet again. Sandhlan was over eighty years of age, and has seen over seventy years service with three Swazi Kings.

GENERAL J. HILLS, C. B., Royal Engineer, has been appointed a Steward of the W. I. T. Club vice Colonel A. W. Becher, resigned.

THE period fixed by Government for the work connected with the search for Sanskrit manuscripts in Bengal is likely to be extended.

THE indigo sale season is expected to close about the end of the present month, as 1,19,500 maunds are now out of the market, leaving only about 12,000 maunds to be sold.

THE apparatus purchased by the Bengal Government on the Continent for the silk experiments at Berhampur has arrived, and work with it will be begun at an early date.

THE loss by exchange during the current financial year is calculated at sixty lakhs. The estimates for the year put the figure at 1s. 4·9d., whereas the actual rate has been 1s. 4·3d. to 1s. 4·4d.

THE Government of India has approved of the proposal made by the military authorities that the establishment of officers of battalions of Reserve Volunteers should be on the same scale as that of battalions of active Volunteers, and that officers of the former should also qualify by passing the same examinations as officers of the latter corps.

THE magistrate of Bareilly has just concluded an inquiry into an unpleasant fracas which took place in the city on the night of the 14th instant, in which some sepoys of the 27th Punjab Infantry were the assailants and certain of the townspeople the sufferers. It seems that there had been a quarrel between the two parties some days before—over the old, proverbial subject of dispute—and the sepoys, by way of reprisal, made a raid through the quarter, slashing at every passer-by with *lathis* and sticks. Some ten persons were injured, four seriously, but there were no lives lost. The difficulty lies in the identification of the offenders, as the affair took place after dark and was all over in a few minutes.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE PALL MALL, JAN. 8.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The undermentioned Lieut-Cols. and Cols, have been placed upon the Indian Supernumerary List on the completion of five year's service in the rank of Regimental Lieut-Col :

E G Battiscombe, (late, Bo), A Walker (late Ben), seconded, E H Dyke, (late Ben), A Swinton (late Ben), H de G Warte (late Ben), E D Elliott, (late Ben), F W Ward, (late Ben), M W Ommanney, (late Ben

NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Cie, Paris

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST

of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S

Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D.

9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S

CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Depuratory iodorised

DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

CONSTIPATION!

HEADACHE!

CONGESTION!

VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

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CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

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ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER.

(IND COOPE & Co.'s.)

Per dozen Qts.....Rs. 5 | Per case of 3 dozen Qts.....Rs. 14 10
Per dozen Pts.....Rs. 4 | Per case of 6 dozen Pts.....Rs. 23 4

Bottled specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld..

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S MARVEL WATCH.

Rs. 10

A very cheap Brass open-face short-winding keyless lever Watch, with enamelled dial, bold figures, second-hand, and push pin to set the hands

The Marvel Watch, of Swiss make, is not to be compared with any of the Cheap Watches or Toy Watches, now so extensively advertized, and deals the death-blow to the American trash lately imported.

The Marvel Watch, of Swiss make, needs no other recommendation, but the Manufacturer's name and reputation to make it the most popular Watch among the millions of India.

The Marvel Watch, at **Rs. 10,** is unique at the price, and is guaranteed for one year. None genuine unless bearing above Trade-mark. 10 per Cent. Discount allowed to purchasers of Half-a-dozen or more at a time.

Postage and Packing Free.

To be had from the well known Manufacturers only.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

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Mrs. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE.

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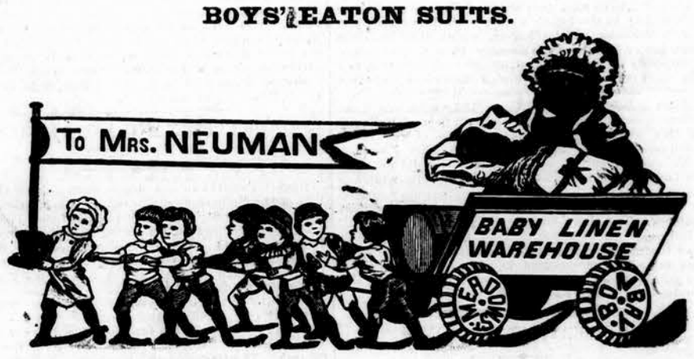
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S SUITS AND DRESSES.

BOYS' EATON SUITS.



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Illustrated Price Lists sent on application.

"THE FAVOURITE POLISHING PPEPARATION."

Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.

Needham's Polishing Paste

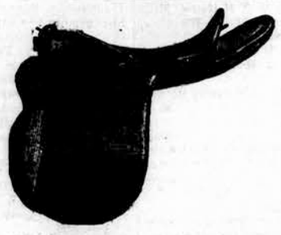
GOLD MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS AT ALL EXHIBITIONS.

The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block-Tin Counters, &c.

UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE

Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

SADDLES FOR  DISTRICT USE.

THESE Saddles are similar to the Military Regulation Saddles (illustrated above) combining all the advantages of the latter with the addition of being extra light (though *very* strong) and cheap.

Rs. 65. COMPLETE: **Rs. 65.**

We have just received a further Consignment, and from reports received from purchasers of our former stock,

WE CAN CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND THEM.

For district work they are invaluable, being made to carry Saddle bags, Valise, etc etc., and are easily re-stuffed, they have a clear channel from cantle to pommel, allowing a free passage of air, which, besides being cool and comfortable for the horse, prevents the possibility of a sore back, they are excellently shaped, have a good roomy seat and narrow grip, insuring a good and comfortable seat.

WHITE AND COLOURED DOESKIN SADDLES, ALLOVER PIGSKIN DO., CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY OFFICERS' REGULATION SADDLES ALWAYS IN STOCK; ALSO A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF BRIDLES, WHIPS, BITS, AND SPURS, ETC., SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENGLISH-MADE HARNESS, ETC., ETC.

DUNNETT AND CO.,

Saddlers, Harnessmakers, Leather Merchants, and Importers,

BOMBAY.

Please apply for our New Illustrated Price List.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY,

CAUTION.
ONLY GENUINE WHEN THE CORK IS SECURED BY A PERFORATED METALLIC CAPSULE BEARING BREWERS TRADE MARK ON TOP AND BOTTLERS SIGNATURE ON SIDE
ANGLO-BAVARIAN
THE BREWERY, SHEPTON MALLET
TRADE MARK
FIRST CLASS. 1879.
FIRST CLASS. MELBOURNE 1880.
SOLE EXPORT AGENTS. T.P.GRIFFIN & CO. LONDON.
EXPORT PALE ALE.

P. HIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

This Ale combines the essential properties of the best productions of Bavaria and Burton-upon-Trent, and is strongly recommended for its purity and tonic qualities. Although exhilarating, it does not occasion the headiness produced by drinking ordinary malt liquors, and is remarkably free from acidity.

T. P. GRIFFIN & Co., Philpot Lane, LONDON.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

LAMP WAREHOUSE,

R. DITMAR,

LATE THEODOR KNAUST,

FORT, 69, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

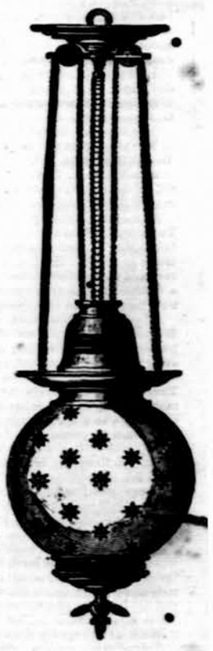
LAMPS, LANTERNS.

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF.

Just landed, a splendid consignment of FAIRY LAMPS and a beautiful and large assortment of PAPER SHADES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

My NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and descriptive PRICE LIST, showing a beautiful and varied selection of Lamps, Lanterns, &c., especially suited for use in India, fitted with the best Burners and with the best and latest Patented Improvements, is now ready, and will be forwarded free by post on application.



REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

WISHING to comply with the request of some Gentlemen who like to smoke Cigarettes made in Egypt, but of Turkish Tobacco only (as no Tobacco is grown in Egypt, with the exception of a very small quantity and that of the lowest quality) I have not spared either pains or expense to secure the SOLE AGENCY, for INDIA and CEYLON, of

MESSRS N. PATRINOS & CO., CAIRO,

CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS OF

ORIGINAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

AS SUPPLIED TO VARIOUS MESSES AND CLUBS,

and I am now importing, by every alternate Mail Steamer, their finest brands only, viz.—

"SUPERFINE," per Tin Box of 100 ... ... Rs. 4
"FINE" " " ... ... " 3

The above two brands of Cigarettes are guaranteed to have been made of the FINEST TURKISH TOBACCO, under D. Macropolo's own superintendence, in Cairo, specially for the Indian Climate. They will recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of a MILD, FREE DRAWING and FINE AROMATIC EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE.

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SOLE AGENT,

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Gold Medal Paris, 1878

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World"

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find Beecham's Pills the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:

NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,

Wholesale Depôt, 25, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.

ORDINARY GRAVITY.

Trade ▲ Mark

Red Triangle.

This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary.

BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE

Trade ◆ Mark

Green Diamond.

In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT.

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Chocolate Diamond.

This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

Messrs. LYON & Co., Bombay.

THE CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS' COMPANY

BOUTELLEAU & CO.'S BRANDY.

Qualities are denoted by daggers 1 to 6 on the neck of bottle,

and all have this label with autograph of the makers.

SUPERIOR IN QUALITY TO ALL OTHERS.

Orders filled through regular dealers or direct by the SOLE AGENTS,

H. BALLANTINE & CO.,

11, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

WOOLS & Fancy Wools Real Kashmyr Wools, Embroidery Silks, &c., &c

The Providence Mills Spinning Co., Bradford, Yorkshire, England, guarantee the full weight of 100 lbs. to the lb. Their Wools & Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the best quality and pure fast dye. Write for the Samples (which may be had without charge) and you will at once see the advantages of buying direct from the Spinner, the saving being 30 per cent. in the lb.

SILKS For KNITTING &c

FOR SALE.

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W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

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